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Extract "BETTER FRUIT," U.S.A., February, 1934:
"Codlin Moth and Its Control," by LEROY CHILDS, Superintendent Hood Experimental Station.

CODLIN MOTH has been given increasing attention by many investigators for a period of more than 50 years. Innumerable Insecticides and combinations of insecticides have been tested throughout the world.

A survey of the experimental work conducted in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, points out definitely that the codlin moth can be controlled by employing the old standard method of Arsenate of Lead. A resume of experimental data brought up to date, indicates conclusively that there is extant no satisfactory substitutes for Arsenate of Lead.

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Extract "BETTER FRUIT," U.S.A., February, 1934: **"Idaho Spray Programme for Codlin Moth Control, 1934,"** by Dr. Claude Wakeland, Department of Entomology, University of Idaho. Experiments in the State for the past six years have shown that LEAD ARSENATE is the best, as well as the most economical insecticide that we have tested for Codlin Moth control. Entomologists are agreed that there is no substitute for Lead Arsenate that can be recommended to the public.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

The Australian Canning Fruitgrowers' Association, at its recent annual meeting, resolved to support the renewal of the Sugar Agreement, and a letter was sent to the Prime Minister accordingly.

:: :: :: ::

Apples and Pears were reinserted in the Victorian Primary Products Marketing Bill after being deleted by the Legislative Council. These fruits, together with citrus, are the only ones now capable of being brought under a marketing board.

:: :: :: ::

The elimination of grub infestation from overseas consignments of dried fruits was favorably referred to by Mr. H. D. Howie, chairman of the board of management of the A.D.F.A. at the recent meeting of the Federal Council.

:: :: :: ::

The healthy improvement in the canned fruits industry in regard to increased sales and better prices were favorably referred to at the recent annual conference of the Australian Canning Fruit Growers' Association.

:: :: :: ::

At the annual meeting of the Federal Council of the A.D.F.A., satisfaction was expressed at the steadily increasing consumption of dried fruits in Australia.

:: :: :: ::

Plums in cold storage behave in a manner remarkably similar to Pears, but their storage life is much shorter.

:: :: ::

Pollination tests in N.S.W. show that Statesman and Granny Smith do not cross-fertilise. Good results for pollinating Granny Smith were found with Delicious, Jonathan and Tasma.

:: :: :: ::

By crossing Granny Smith with red Apples a late red Apple with desirable characteristics is sought by the plant breeding section of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture.

:: :: :: ::

For cool storage purposes, Apples should be picked when the ground color is just turning from green to yellow. Oranges for cool storage should be picked as soon as they have reached fair eating quality.

Washington Navel Oranges picked about mid-June have a storage life (limited by loss of flavor) of 12 weeks.

:: :: :: ::

After storage, summer ripening Pears, such as Williams, need a ripening temperature of 65 degrees F.; later autumn ripening Pears can be ripened after storage at 50 degs. F.

Proposed International Citrus Conference.

Australia Would be Suitable Place.

SUGGESTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE from time to time for the holding of an International Citrus Conference. The idea is a good one, and would do much good to all the interests concerned.

Press reports indicate that California would be very interested in the project.

It is suggested that this proposed conference be held in Australia.

To commence the procedure it would be necessary for citrus organisations to confer by correspondence as to the subjects for discussion, the most suitable date and place.

Papers could be read by citrus experts of world wide reputation on cultural subjects: world statistics would be made available, with due consideration as to the disposal of the citrus crops of the several countries.

Such a conference would be very stimulating to all taking part, and it would bring together the men who are the leading figures in citrus production and distribution.

Apart from the foregoing there would be the huge advertising value of such a conference, and the consumption of citrus fruits would surely be materially increased.

The "Fruit World" would be very glad to see this International Citrus Conference initiated and would gladly provide space in its columns for all necessary announcements.

Personal

Mr. A. J. Cooper, of Sydney Markets, has been appointed fruit storage adviser to the Sydney Cold Stores Ltd., Harris-street, Pyrmont.

:: :: :: ::

Mr. W. Ranger, manager of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, Brisbane, returned to this country in the "Orsova" at the end of October.

Mr. Ranger was successful in completing arrangements for the sale and distribution of increased quantities of canned Pineapples.

:: :: :: ::

All interested in citrus matters will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Earley, who was for 17 years general manager of the Mutual Orange Distributors, Redlands, Cal., which occurred early in August.

Mr. Earley's services were highly esteemed. Mr. Bruce McDaniel has been appointed to succeed Mr. Earley as general manager.

This Issue

We have delayed the publication of this number of the **"FRUIT WORLD AND MARKET GROWER"** in order to include the full report of the **IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OF THE AUSTRALIAN APPLE AND PEAR COUNCIL**, held in Tasmania at the end of October.

Full report of the deliberations of the conference appears on Pages 18 to 25 of this issue.

C. H. TUTTON IN RUSSIA.

Mr. C. H. Tutton, of Melbourne, well known in the case-making business in Australia, writes to the "Fruit World" from Moscow, under date September 2, 1935, as follows:—

"Russia, so different to any other country. So full of surprises. Everyone either working or studying. Youth enthused by signs of improvement and the brighter prospects of the future. They have, however, a long way to go yet."

Fruit Crops in Tasmania

Southern Tasmania.

Latest reports indicate that the fruit crops in Southern Tasmania will be lighter than originally estimated.

The Huon district has a 60 per cent. Apple crop, — probably the same as last season.

It was of interest to interstate visitors who attended to the recent meeting of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council to observe that much reworking had been done, varieties having been largely changed over to Granny Smith and Democrat.

The Derwent Valley suffered from severe frosts, which have heavily reduced the anticipated yields.

Pears are generally light.

Northern Tasmania.

On the other hand, the Tamar districts have heavy crops, showing so far nearly double the crops of last season.

If, under the quota system, some 400,000 cases are exported from Beauty Point, there will still be over a quarter of a million cases for interstate markets.

The principal varieties, in order of importance, are — Jonathan (easily first), Sturmer, Cox's, Dunns, Cleos., London Pippin, Delicious, Worcester and Granny Smith.

Pears are not largely grown.

The first fruit shipment from Beauty Point was in 1922, when the "Telamon" lifted 22,000 cases. Exports steadily increased, until in 1932 the exports were 437,000 cases, in 1933 527,000 (the record shipment), in 1934 507,000 cases in refrigerated space (and 18,000 non-refrigerated—not successful), in 1935 (light crop) 356,000 cases.

In the Lilydale (Northern Tasmanian area) the Apple crops are heavy. Fruit from the district is railed to Hobart for shipment.

VICTORIA.

Big Crop of Apples and Pears.

There are prospects of substantial crops of Apples and Pears in Victoria. Owing to wet weather at setting period there is a certain amount of black spot, but the exportable proportion should be heavier than in 1935.

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PROTEST AGAINST SUGAR EMBARGO.

Large Meeting at Doncaster.

Organised by the Doncaster Fruit Growers' Association and the Doncaster Branch of the Housewives' Association, a public meeting was held on October 7, to protest against the renewal of the embargo upon the importation of sugar into Australia.

Upon a motion submitted by Mr. L. Webb and seconded by Mr. A. Petty, the Secretary of the Housewives' Association, was requested to forward letters to the Parliamentary representatives for the district in both the State and Federal Parliaments, to the Prime Minister and to the Minister for Customs, protesting against the renewal of the existing embargo.

It was also decided to send a letter to the President of the Shire Council urging that members of the Council support the movement against the renewal of the embargo. The organising secretary of the Victorian Housewives' Association, and others attended and spoke against the sugar monopoly. Mrs. Serpell is the local secretary of the Doncaster Branch of the Housewives' Association.

:: :: ::

Subsequent to the meeting, a petition was circulated and was signed by over 500 persons. The petition protests against the renewal of the Sugar Agreement and the continuance of the sugar embargo.

Mr. J. V. Fairbairn, M.P., is being asked to present the petition to the Prime Minister.

Included among the signatories were eight of the nine members of the Doncaster and Templestowe Shire Council.

ADVERTISING AUSTRALIAN FRUITS.

Sir Stanley Argyle, ex-Premier of Victoria, who has just returned from London, urges Australia to treble its vote for trade publicity. He said that other dominions, such as New Zealand, South Africa and Canada, were spending more than the Commonwealth on publicity.

Through the courtesy of Mr. E. Ross (F. W. Moore & Co. Ltd., London), the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council was able to arrange for an interesting and appreciated display of Australian Apples at the Toronto exhibition.

Spraying for Insect Pest and Disease Control

The Value of Oils for Fruit Tree Spraying

THE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF OIL ON TREE LIMBS :: WHITE OIL FOR MIXING WITH LEAD ARSENATE :: PALE OIL IMPROVES BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

At a meeting of the East Burwood Fruitgrowers' Association on September 12, Mr. W. H. Murray of the Vacuum Oil Co., gave an address on "Oil Sprays, Sprays for Black Spot and the Effects of Spray Materials on the Foliage." The following are some of the points stressed by the lecturer.

The history of oil sprays for the control of orchard invading insects discloses a wide field of viscosities and general types of oils that have been used over the last 50 years of investigation.

Many types of crudes, distillates, refinery sludges and refined oils have been experimented with, the results varying from destruction of trees to highly beneficial controls.

To-day, however, the commercial fruit producer is in the happy position of having available a range of spraying oils that can be applied in Australia at practically any stage of bud development during the whole year. Further, chemists have developed, after extensive orchard tests, emulsifying agents which are compatable with lead arsenate and copper sulphate sprays.

The first consideration for a satisfactory spraying oil is its reaction on the bark of the tree. It has to be appreciated that situated immediately under the outer bark is the cambium tissue which plays a very important part in caring for the general health of the tree. The plant food is drawn from the soil in solution and this material has to be digested with the gaseous material which is abstracted from the atmosphere, the combination supplying all the needs of the various sections of the tree.

Annually the wood cells have to be distributed, the stored energy has to be placed behind the fruit bud for the coming season, and altogether the general growth has to be cared for.

It is, therefore, obvious that that part of the tree which has to care for the digesting functions is of a very delicate nature, and any type of spray, which, when applied to the outer bark, causes constriction by a drying or hardening process, is not beneficial. It is in this regard that more especially an oil spray that has to be used in the dormant period must possess those charateristics which will cause the oil spray to act as an emolient, assisting the bark to become elastic and to permit the free functioning of the cambium and the sap flow generally.

In effect, this means that a suitable oil spray must have the necessary viscosity or body and sufficient oiliness to cause an emolient action on the bark.

Gargoyle Red Spraying Oil has demonstrated that it has the required body and oiliness, and this is easily demonstrated, inasmuch as tests when half of the tree has been sprayed, show that action of the oil permits of the quick activity of the sap, resulting blossom and leaf formation at least a week before the unsprayed part of the tree.

When trees have been in full leaf, experiments have demonstrated that an oil of high refinement is necessary. This process is quite simple—the chemist takes a refined oil of similar character to the base oil used, which could be classified as the red engine oil type, and mixes an equal volume of sulphuric acid. This mixture is then placed in a Fuller's earth filter, and the purity of the product is determined by its unsulphonatable residue.

After a treatment of this character the product obtained is water white, and it is by this process that oils commonly known as medicinal paraffins are obtained.

White Spraying Oil is manufactured from oil of this type, and can be sprayed on the trees when they are in leaf without reaction.

Mineral oil and water will not mix without some material which is commonly known as saponifying or emulsifying agents. Effective Red Spraying Oil is manufactured with an emulsifying material which could be classified in the soap group. One of the essentials in the formula is ammonia, and it is highly volatile; when the oil solution is sprayed on the tree the ammonia is the first ingredient to evaporate, leaving the oil film over the tree in the condition that it will not readily wash off after even copious rains.

White and Pale Spraying Oil is emulsified with a totally different type of agent, casein, being the base. This product is manufactured by a special process, and when the water evaporates from the solution it is practically impervious to rain.

All insects breathe through spiracles, which are arranged around their bodies; they do not breathe through the head or nose, hence destruction by a spraying oil is effected by a process of suffocation, and it is thought that the oil acts also as a solvent on the respiratory organs,—hence thoroughness is essential. The whole of the tree must be properly sprayed to effect an efficient control.

Oil sprays are efficient ovicides, and will destroy the egg by rupturing the sack, permitting it to become aerated, thus destroying the embryo.

The strength of the oil solution is determined by the amount of infestation. For dormant purposes a general recommendation would be around 1 in 20. Where such insects as San Jose, Mussell and wooly aphis are thickly encrusted on the trees, 1 in 15 would be the required strength.

It has been noted that scale are sometimes in three or four layers, and it will be appreciated that a heavy strength is necessary to permit of total saturation of the whole mass, because the oil must reach the floor, so to speak, of the infestation, which is the bark of the tree.

Owing to the fact that most **orchard insects are migratory,** this being affected in many cases by the ability of certain types of insects to fly—in the case of others they are carried by birds, insects and wind — it is necessary to consider, even after an orchard has been thoroughly cleaned up, the matter of re-infestation. It is in this regard that White Spraying Oil is highly effective, as it can care for re-infestation that has occurred after the trees have developed leaves and fruit.

Owing to the fact that the sun aids penetration of oil spray, light strengths are highly effective, 1 in 100 being quite adequate for light reinfestation, but from 1 in 60 or 1 in 100 can be used safely, this being determined by the severity or otherwise of the reinfestation.

For the control of codlin and Apple painted moth, lead arsenate is internationally received as the standard specific.

After the fruit has grown, however, a number of varieties, more especially Apples, develop a wax-like coating, which is difficult to spray successfully with lead arsenate and water, the trouble being that owing to weather conditions the water evaporates quickly from the solution, leaving the lead arsenate unevenly distributed owing to the surface tension set up by the waxy condition of the fruit.

White Spraying Oil is an excellent adjunct with lead arsenate, as it enables a sprayer to distribute evenly over the whole of the Apple surface the lead arsenate, this being effected by the oil overcoming the waxy resistance on the fruit. Strengths of 1 in 100, or even less, are quite adequate for this purpose.

Some growers use half a gallon of White Spraying Oil in all of their lead sprays after the calyx application.

In connection with fungicidal treatment, it has been found that the addition of ¾ of a gallon of Pale Spraying Oil with Bordeaux mixture gives a more even distribution, greater penetration and adhesion than where Bordeaux mixture is used alone.

Further, for cover sprays where 6 ozs. of bluestone are used to the 100 gallons of water, the addition of ¾ lb. of calcium caseinate, which carries 20 per cent. of lime, and ¾ gallon White Spraying Oil makes an ideal combination, as previously referred to, the cover being effected through the oil overcoming the surface tension resistance.

On the motion of Messrs. W. Mock and A. R. Fankhauser a hearty vote of thanks was carried to Mr. Murray, who suitably responded.

Codlin Moth Control

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN U.S.A. :: REVOLUTIONARY SPRAY PROGRAMME DEVELOPED.
SPRAY RESIDUE PROBLEM SOLVED AND THE MOTH WILL BE EXTERMINATED.
NEW CALCIUM SPRAY RECOMMENDED BY EXPERIMENT STATION INVESTIGATORS.

AS WE GO TO PRESS a most important item of news has come through from Wenatchee, one of the principal U.S.A. Pacific Coast Apple-growing districts.

A revolutionary spray programme has been developed which is said to have solved the spray residue problem and to be capable of exterminating the codlin moth.

Demonstrations have been given at Wenatchee, Yakima and other places by Mr. James Marshall, entomologist, Washington State College, assisted by Mr. F. L. Overley (in charge of the laboratory), and Mr. A. R. Chase (County Horticultural Instructor).

In the past seven years, Messrs. Marshall, Overley, and the late Anthony Spuler, have been working on the codlin moth problem. Their names are well known and highly respected amongst Australian and N.Z. Scientific investigators.

The objective was to find an insecticide which would control or eradicate the codlin moth, and leave no undesirable residue.

Scores of substances have been tried with innumerable combinations.

In this connection due credit must be given to the late Anthony Spuler, whose tragic death by drowning robbed horticultural industries of a capable and indefatigable worker.

Mr. Marshall finally concentrated on two formulas. One was a solution of calcium, and the other a zinc colution.

The final combination calcium is dominant, and after three years' exhaustive tests, the pronouncement is made that this is the effective answer to the codlin moth and the spray residuce problems.

:: :: ::

The essential aimed at in the spray combinations were that the spray—

Should be an effective treatment for the pests;

Should stick on the fruit and leaves long enough for its purpose;

Be capable of easy removal;

Must not burn the fruit, leaves or tree;

Must not be too expensive.

The new spray stands up fully to all these requirements.

Orchards heavily infested with codlin moth were used for the experiments. The results were checked and rechecked in order to be certain before issuing a general recommendation.

The experts state that an entirely new pest-control method has been developed.

For removing the calcium residue, only plain water is needed, but even if the spray marks be not removed no harm will result.

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Spraying to Prevent Black Spot

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Sir,—Twenty years or so ago practically none of the fruitgrowers sprayed "Jonathan" Apple trees to prevent "black spot," as they were regarded as almost immune from that disease.

After two seasons in which "black spot" was very prevalent, however, most growers sprayed these trees, but if spraying with Bordeaux mixture, usually at only half strength—3-2-50.

For the last few years it has been usual to spray with the full strength "Bordeaux," applied before the buds reach the stage of showing any pink, so as to minimise any risk of causing the Apples to be "russetted."

In a season like last year it was, however, found that the one application was insufficient to prevent the Apples being affected by the "black spot."

Under present circumstances it seems to be essential to give one thorough and early spray as a preventive measure.

There does not appear to be any certainty, however, as to the exact conditions which may afterwards cause the "black spot" to appear.

It would be of interest to know whether scientists have been able to discover the exact conditions which cause the "black spot" fungus to spread.

In view of the loss caused where Apples are spoilt by "black spot," or, on the other hand, the large sums of money spent unnecessarily if further preventive measures in certain seasons are not needed, it would be of very great benefit to the fruitgrower if the Department of Horticulture could get trained observers in each district to issue warnings that such additional sprays are necessary.—(Signed) "Peninsula Grower."

SPRAYING IN W.A.

(To the Editor, "Fruit World.")

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to an article in the last issue of the "Fruit World" concerning arsenical sprays, in which it was stated that such sprays had to be used right up to the time the fruit ripened. We do not know where this idea could have originated, as it is well known that very little arsenical spray is used in Western Australia, it only being used on rare occasions for looper caterpillar and the spring beetle. There have been occasional outbreaks of codlin moths, which have always been kept well under, but there is no need for a general spraying of arsenate of lead or other arsenical sprays.

Yours etc.,

Western Australian Fruit Growers' Association (Archibald T. Booth, Hon. Secretary).

69 Acre *Bairnsdale Orchard*

FOR SALE

as a going concern!

Overlooking Gippsland Lakes, with an ideal panoramic view of the surrounding country.

Owner retiring from business. An excellent opportunity to secure a profitable full-bearing orchard containing:

APPLES—30 acres, principal varieties, Jonathans, Delicious Democrat & Granny Smith, etc.
PEARS—30 acres, Williams, W. Cole, Packhams, Beurre Bosc, Keiffer, Doyenne du Comice, Josephine, etc.
LEMONS—½ acre, Lisbons (8 to 12 cases per year per tree).
APRICOTS—3½ acres, Moorpark, Tilton, Victory.
PLUMS — 3 acres, President, Grand Duke, Wicksons.

Soil also ideal for growing Passion Fruit.

Complete with **two-story Packing Shed** (concrete floor), suitable for storing fruit; **Oil Shed**, Chaff House, with accommodation for two motor spray pumps. **Large Lorry** and all necessary implements, plows, disc, harrows, etc.

Dwelling (2 rooms) is also situated on property.

15 minutes from Bairnsdale Railway Station.

Further particulars on application to:—

"Jonathan,"
c/o "Fruit World"
Box 1944, G.P.O., Melb.

SPRAYING FOR PEST CONTROL

Victorian Comment on W.A. Methods

Arsenate of Lead and Flour.

AT THE REQUEST of a grower at Pakenham, Vic., the following information was conveyed by Mr. S. Fish, M.Agr.Sc., Government Biologist, regarding a paragraph on pest control in the August issue of "Fruit World and Market Grower."

"The suggested spray schedule from Bridgetown (W.A.) of a combined spray of arsenate of lead, flour and water is commented on as follows:—

"Arsenate of lead, being purely a stomach poison, would be quite ineffective against a sucking insect such as red spider. It definitely would prove of value against looper caterpillars and the Curculio beetles, both of which are classified as chewing insects. If the above spray was effective in controlling red spider it is not likely that the arsenate of lead was responsible.

"As far as the flour in the spray schedule is concerned there is definite evidence to show that starch is of value as an insecticide against such insects as scale. It is, therefore, quite possible that as flour contains a high percentage of starch, it is the starch which is possibly affecting the red spider.

DUSTING AND SPRAYING FROM THE AIR.

An airplane dusting company, of Modesto, recently dusted 10,000 acres of wheat with sulphur to combat rust. They spread it at the rate of 20 lbs. to the acre, and one airplane spread 43,000 pounds one morning.

The next morning the same 'plane dusted Cherries at Stockton, using rotenone for slugs. They even do winter oil spraying with a 'plane.—Pacific Rural Press.

"VALLO"
Concentrated Liquid
Lime Sulphur

Guaranteed to contain a Minimum Polysulphide Sulphur content of 20%—Total Sulphur content not less than 28% of which percentage 71% is Polysulphide Sulphur.

A Dependable Spray for Fungus Diseases and Pest Control.

NOTE.—It has been proved that the Polysulphides alone possess fungicidal and insecticidal properties. This Concentrated Liquid Lime Sulphur is manufactured under conditions that produce a maximum of Polysulphides and a minimum of other constituents.

"VALLO"
Codlin Moth Tree Bands

Certain Death to all Grubs that attack Fruit Trees.

It is estimated that of all Codlin Moths more than 60% are females and that a female moth lays as many as 50 eggs. On the assumption that only 50% of the eggs are fertile, a kill of 100 grubs in a tree band is definitely responsible for the prevention of 2,000 moths in the first year.

The Band is actually a double trap, as it not only traps the grubs in the corrugations lying immediately next to the trunk of the tree, but a similar number are trapped and killed in the second series of small passages which are formed by the smooth outside section of the Band against the corrugated section.

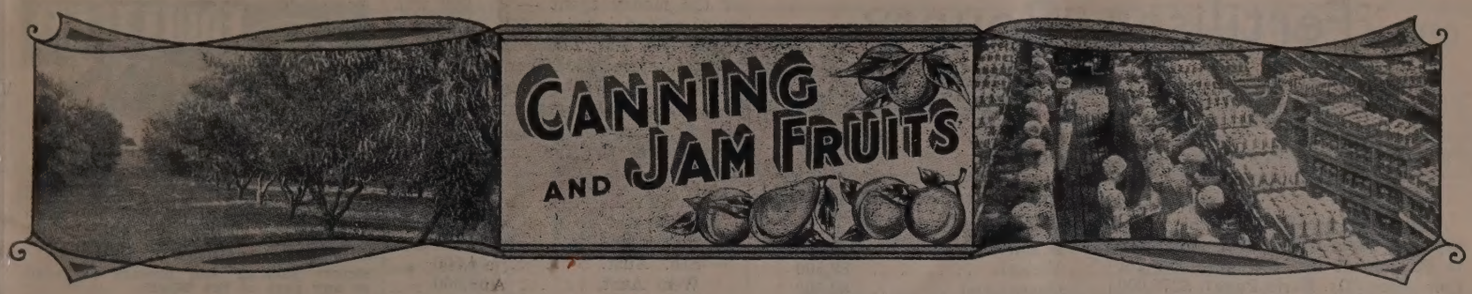
YOUR ORCHARD IS NOT ADEQUATELY PROTECTED UNTIL FITTED WITH "VALLO" CODLIN MOTH TREE BANDS.

Manufacturers :

VICTOR LEGGO & FARMERS LTD.

218-222 Queen Street, Melbourne.

BRANCHES: SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, PERTH.



Canning Fruitgrowers Association

Annual Meeting Held at Leeton.

Healthy Sales Locally and in U.K.

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW of the canning fruit industry of Australia was presented at the recent annual meeting of the Australian Canning Fruit Growers' Association, which was held at Leeton early in October.

The following figures set out the general situation relating to carry-in stocks and the new pack, which had to be distributed during the current selling season, 1935:—Carry-in stock (1/1/1935), 1,500,000 cans; 1934-35 pack, 46,250,000 cans; total to be sold 1935, 47,750,000 cans, of which exports will absorb 27,500,000 cans, leaving balance for local trade, 20,250,000 cans. As a comparison, the theoretical sales within Australia during 1934 amounted to 20,500,000 cans, so that **canners apparently expect to dispose of nearly as big quantities this year, despite the fact that their selling prices are definitely higher.**

Assuming the canners realise their anticipated sales (and all have indicated they will clean up their stocks), the position shows

a healthy improvement

over the last twelve months in that the Australian public has shown its willingness to absorb large quantities at prices which it is believed give the canner some profit and the grower a reasonable return for his crop.

As canners were receiving better returns from Britain this year, the committee administering this fund decided it would not be necessary to provide as liberal bounty assistance as in 1934. A limit of £55,000 was announced as available this year for assistance on canned Apricots, Peaches and Pears. It is understood that canners generally were satisfied at the amount of assistance granted. Their increased costs this year were covered by better prices from Britain, plus bounty and exchange thereon.

Over 1,250,000 cases of Australian Apricots, Peaches and Pears were sold to Britain in 1934. The sales so far in 1935 are just slightly over the 1,000,000 mark. Both years are certainly satisfactory from the viewpoint of quantities, and in 1935 the price secured (plus exchange and bounty) made the business worth while. British buyers are reported to be holding only moderate stocks, and these will be cleared before the 1936 pack is ready for shipment.

Though no reliable forecast can be given of the conditions likely to operate on this market for next season's pack, it may be said certain preliminary indications are favorable.

Sugar Agreement Supported.

A letter was despatched to the Prime Minister supporting the renewal of the sugar agreement.

Mr. V. C. Williams, of Griffith, was appointed chairman of the association in place of Mr. G. Enticknap, who had resigned.

AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUIT IN U.K.

(The Editor, "Fruit World and Market Grower.")

Dear Sir,

In your issue of September 5, referring to Australian canned fruit in U.K., it is stated that "the British public seem to like most the 'Queen' variety. But the old trouble of 'red centre' has cropped up again."

I fear that some readers may assume that Golden Queen Peach has a "red centre," whereas it is, of course, clear yellow to the pit. In the course of my recent tour overseas, many discriminating buyers declared for the flavor of our Australian "red centre" Peaches, especially Pullar's Cling and Goodman's Choice, but others again are guided by color of syrup only.

Our Pears are O.K., and the Apricots now being planted will soon put this line on the same high level as our Peaches and Pears.

Canned fruit from Australia is now held in wonderfully high repute. Regularity of supplies at competitive prices will see a marvellous increase in the sales of our canned fruit.

G. W. PEART.

Bairnsdale, Vic., 7/10/35.

THE PRINCIPLE OF CANNING.

Involves Many Factors.

IN A LECTURE delivered at the Chelsea Polytechnic (England) recently, Mr. T. N. Morris, of the Low Temperature Research Station, gave some advice upon the principles underlying the various canning processes. He stated that commercially canned fruits were found to be wholesome, i.e., free from contamination from pathogenic organisms, and with the vitamins probably better preserved than in ordinary cooking. Contamination by tin did not usually amount to more than about one-ninth to one-fifth of the limit of 2 grammes per lb., recommended by the Ministry of Health, and in any case tin was not specially toxic. The only material in the field for the fruit container was tinplate, unless fruit bottling be considered as a branch of canning.

The relative merits of

glass and tinplate

were discussed, and the problem of the corrosion of tinplate and the porosity of the tin coating was dealt with at considerable length. Tin alone is not attacked by fruit acids in the absence of air, but, in the presence of air it corrodes freely. It also corrodes in the absence of air when exposed to acids in contact with steel, but the system becomes remarkably static in a short time owing to several factors, of which the chief is a reversal of potention between the tin and iron through which the iron receives electro-chemical protection.

Colorless fruits and fruits with insoluble pigments can be packed in plain cans, but fruits with colored juices must be packed in lacquered cans, and it is a fact that lacquered cans give more trouble from hydrogen swells and perforations than plain ones.

The corrosion problems

can be mitigated (a) by improvements in lacquering, involving the spraying of the interior of the can with a quick-stoving lacquer after it has been fabricated from plate already lacquered on the flat; (b) by selection of the best type of steel base; (c) by cool storage of canned fruits; (d) by the use of sugar containing an inhibitor of corrosion; (e) by the addition of citric acid in certain cases; (f) by avoiding contamination with sulphur in the case of fruits of high acidity; and (g) by paying attention to exhausting and cooling.

Canned Fruits Export

The secretary of the Canned Fruits Control Board advises that the exports of canned fruits from January 1 to September 30, 1935, are as follows:— (Figures in dozen 30-oz. tins or its equivalent.)

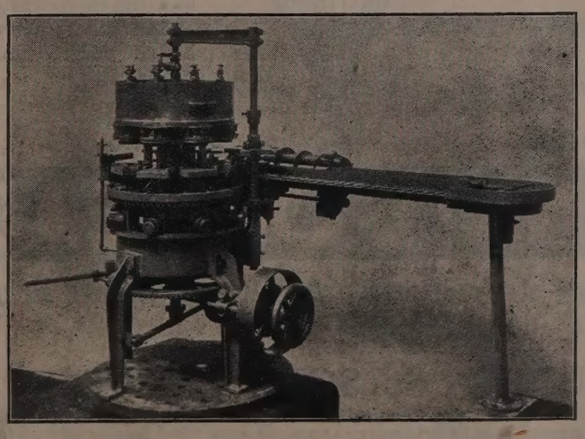
Country.	Apricots.	Peaches.	Pears.	Pineapples.	Fruit Salad.	Total.
U.K.	292,973	1,126,715	629,434	70,696	12,065	2,131,883
N.Z.	39,620	53,777	5,588	1,292	—	100,277
Canada	13,415	110,708	11,018	37,196	3,500	173,319
East	4,785	13,785	8,831	287	982	31,188
Miscellaneous	728	1,090	1,945	249	51	4,063
TOTAL ..	351,521	1,306,075	656,816	109,720	16,598	2,440,730

In addition to the foregoing exports, 30 dozen Apricots, 120 dozen Peaches and 150 dozen Pears, packed to 11 ozs. size have been shipped to the United Kingdom.

The Austral Otis Andebar Cannery Equipment Pty. Ltd.

CANNERY ENGINEERS **South Melbourne, Vic.**

PHONE: M 1257
Box 3, P.O., Sth. Melb.



8 VALVE ECONOMY SYRUPER

Manufactured in our Works from Drawings of

Anderson, Barngrover - - - - - San Francisco

Fertiliser Bounty

HELP FOR PRIMARY PRODUCERS

Commonwealth Legislation.

CANBERRA.

Under the provisions of the Primary Producers' Relief Bill, submitted to Parliament by the Minister for Commerce (Dr. Earle Page), £275,000 is earmarked for a fertiliser bounty.

It will be paid to the State Governments for distribution to primary producers other than wheat growers at the rate of 15/- per ton on fertiliser used during the current financial year.

This benefit continues the benefit originally granted under the Financial Relief Act of 1932, which resulted in the distribution of £245,000. The individual States distributed the following amounts:—

N.S.W.	£20,000
Victoria	88,500
Queensland	32,500
Sth. Aust.	35,000
West Aust.	51,000
Tasmania	18,000
TOTAL	£245,000

How Money Was Spent.

The wide use to which the money was applied is shown by an analysis of the money spent — £71,000 was spent on top-dressing, £60,000 on cultivation of oats, £55,000 on fruit and vegetables, and £29,000 on sugar cane.

During the year 1934-35 a similar measure provided £250,000. The accounts are not yet complete, but the distributions so far accounted for are:—

N.S.W.	£22,000
Victoria	58,500
Queensland	24,500
Sth. Aust.	44,500
West Aust.	52,000
Tasmania	13,500
TOTAL	£215,000

Liberalising Bounty—Half-ton Lots to Participate.

The conditions of the 1935-36 grant differ slightly from those of previous years. It has been found that a certain amount of hardship was imposed on farmers through the condition which excluded payments on fertiliser in less than one-ton lots. **Under the new Bill the bounty will be paid on half-ton lots.**

The distribution of this year's bounty will be approximately:—

N.S.W.	£22,000
Victoria	100,000
Queensland	37,000
Sth. Aust.	39,000
West Aust.	57,000
Tasmania	20,000
TOTAL	£275,000

The increase for Victoria is mainly due to the extension of top-dressing of pastures in that State.

Experience has shown that when there is any tendency towards a reduction in returns from farms, the farmer is inclined to reduce his expenditure by reducing the quantity of fertiliser used. This is deemed by the Commonwealth Government as a most undesirable practice; it is considered essential that primary production should be maintained at the highest rate of efficiency. The bounty is designed to enable farmers to continue the use of fertiliser during a period of low prices.

PORT OF MANCHESTER.

Whilst there has been a considerable increase in the quantity of fruit available for export from Australia during recent years, some foreign overseas markets have been closed or entry thereto drastically restricted by protective tariffs or legislative regulations and greater attention has, in consequence, been concentrated on the possibility of developing increased trade with the Midlands and North of England via the Port of Manchester.

Situated in the heart of the most densely populated industrial area in the world — with a population of nearly four and a half millions within 25 miles of the city, and approximately 12 million consumers — Manchester is in a unique position as an economic distributing centre.

It is estimated 2,500 tons of Apples are consumed EACH WEEK by the population within 50 miles of Manchester (and economic distribution is not limited to that distance), and it will therefore be realised there is ample room for further trade expansion.

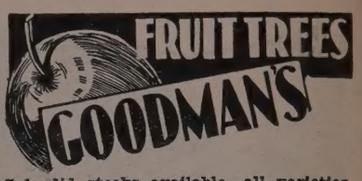
Sailing dates for steamers scheduled to load for Manchester at approximately fortnightly intervals, as from the beginning of November, are as follow:—

"Clan Robertson" — Brisbane, Nov. 2; Sydney, Nov. 6; Melbourne, Nov. 13; Fremantle, Nov. 19.

"Tekoa" — Brisbane, Nov. 9; Sydney, Nov. 13; Melbourne, Nov. 16; Adelaide, Nov. 22; Fremantle, Nov. 30.

"Clan Urquhart"—Brisbane, Nov. 21; Sydney, Nov. 27; Melbourne, Dec. 5; Adelaide, Dec. 13; Fremantle, Dec. 20.

"Cornwall" — Brisbane, Dec. 14; Sydney, Dec. 18; Melbourne, Dec. 24.



Splendid stocks available—all varieties in APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, CITRUS FRUITS, BERRY FRUITS, Etc., Etc. Strong, healthy, well-grown true-to-name, free from insect pests. Suit all climatic conditions.

Expert packing and prompt despatch to any part of the World.

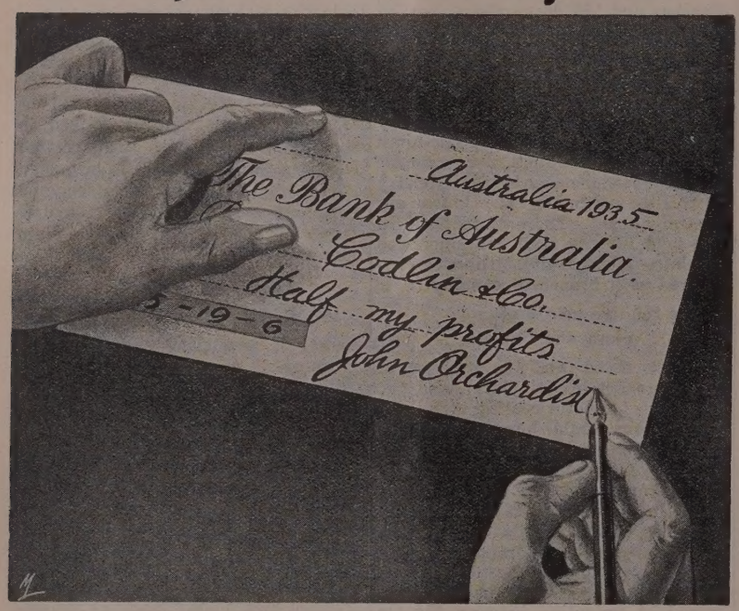
Write for Ca alogue

C. J. GOODMAN

Picnic Point Nurseries, BAIRNSDALE, VIC.

Why share your Profits

WITH THE *Codlin?*



Many an orchardist has realised before the end of the season that he has been robbed of half of his rightful profits by the Codlin—through using a spray that has proved inefficient.

The wise grower who has sprayed his orchard with "Aero" Brand Arsenate of Lead finds that this superlative product ensures virtual immunity from the ravages of his greatest enemy, and, as a result, he collects the maximum returns from his orchard.

"Aero" Brand Arsenate of Lead occupies a larger volume than any other Arsenate—a sure proof of its exceeding fineness and lightness, and of its high-covering power—all desirable qualities in Arsenate of Lead —and all found to the highest degree in "Aero" Brand.

We unreservedly guarantee that "Aero" Brand Arsenate of Lead, in whatever proportion used, will give equal or superior control to that of any other brand used in similar strength.

Awarded "Gold Medal" All-Australian Exhibition, 1930.

BICKFORD'S "Aero" Brand

ARSENATE OF LEAD

By every Test Bickford's "AERO" Brand is Best

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

A. M. BICKFORD & SONS LIMITED

Wholesale Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists

ADELAIDE AND BRISBANE

TASMANIA (Northern Districts):
Gardner & McKenzie Pty. Ltd.,
64 Cameron Street, Launceston.

TASMANIA (Southern Districts):
Port Huon Fruitgrowers' Co-op. Association Ltd.,
Davey Street, Hobart.

Interstate Agents:

NEW SOUTH WALES:
Buzacott & Co. Ltd.,
7-11 Market Street, Sydney.

VICTORIA:
Ramsay & Treganowan Ltd.,
469-477 Latrobe Street, Melbourne.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA:
Felton, Grimwade & Bickford Ltd.,
297 Murray Street, Perth,
and at Kalgoorlie.

QUEENSLAND:
Buzacotts (Queensland) Ltd.,
443 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

Interstate News & Notes

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

Orchard Hand,

Aged 23; three years in stone-fruit and Apple orchards in New Zealand: desires Further Experience Orchard Work, anywhere in Australia. Healthy, Willing.

"Sturmer," Box 33, Stirling, N.Z.

FRUIT CROPS IN N.S.W.

APPLE CROPS PATCHY

In the latest report issued by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, the following is stated:—

Apples.

On present indications, a patchy Apple harvest is expected. At **Young**, Granny Smith, Statesman and Democrat are very light, Jonathans and Delicious are variable, whilst moderate crops of Rome Beauty and Cleos. are likely.

Around **Armidale**, the budding of Granny Smith, Delicious and Sturmer is good, but on Democrats it is poor. Jonathans are in medium to poor bloom.

In the **Bathurst** district, most standard varieties show light to medium crops.

Only fair settings of Granny Smiths are apparent in the **Orange** area, and most other varieties are very patchy. There are prospects of some good crops of Jonathan and Rome Beauty, but Delicious are said to be very lightly cropped.

All varieties at **Batlow** are showing satisfactorily for the coming crop, while on the **Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area** the blossoming of Apple trees is particularly heavy.

Generally speaking, the **Pear** bloom is good, although in some localities a poor setting of a number of varieties is likely.

It is expected that a good setting of **Cherries** will result from the good to heavy blossoming.

With the exception of **Apricots**, which are patchy, yield prospects of **Plums, Peaches** and **Nectarines** in inland districts are mostly good.

With regard to **Prunes**, generally good to heavy bloom is being carried on Robes, but D'Agens are patchy in the principal centres of production.

On the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, the early setting of Apricots was very good, whilst Peaches also promise to set well. Almond trees on the area flowered well, but many blooms were damaged by frost. Some varieties have set well, but the crop will be light on the average.

In coastal areas, the early varieties of Apples are for the most part blooming freely, and it is expected that good crops will result.

The setting of Glen Garry Apricots was disappointing in the Kurrajong district, but in other centres fairly good crops are anticipated.

In a few localities early Peaches appear to have set heavily and thinning out is being resorted to. Generally fair to good yields are anticipated. Plums also give indications of good crops.

Citrus.

The need of good soaking rain is apparent in some of the citrus districts, more particularly those within the Parramatta and Hills areas, where little growth of trees or fruit is apparent and blossoming is being delayed.

In the Maitland and Wyong districts bloom is said to be patchy, but in the Gosford, Hawkesbury areas, and on river groves in the Windsor centre generally the blossoming is or promises to be good.

Harvesting of Valencias is fairly general, and it is noticeable the fruit has improved in size in many localities.

On the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area the major portion of the Navel crop has been harvested; any fruit remaining is commencing to fall. Only a few lots of Valencias have been marketed.

In the Curlwaa-Coomealla district and at Barham and Barooga there are fair quantities of Navels still on the trees. In the former district fairly good crops of Valencias of satisfactory size are in sight, but in the other areas mentioned and at Perricoota they are light. Main crop Lemons have been harvested, but there is a fair quantity of intermediate fruit on the trees.

Approximately 60 per cent. of the Grapefruit crop remains to be harvested owing to the unsatisfactory prices at present offering.

Bananas.

Owing to favorable rains and warmer weather, there were increased supplies in October. Around Lismore, the 1933-34 season's plantings are now coming into full bearing.

Passionfruit.

In the Brunswick district only an average crop is in prospect, whilst at Lismore the summer crop promises poorly. On some small patches of vines in the Murwillumbah district good crops are being harvested, but local requirements absorb supplies.

Fruit Marketing in N.S.W.

Batlow Approves Proposed Marketing Act, But Not a Marketing Board for Apples and Pears.

ATTENTION HAS BEEN DIRECTED to a sub-head in the last issue of the "Fruit World," which may have caused a wrong impression. At a representative meeting at Batlow recently a resolution was carried in favor of the proposed Fruit Marketing Organisation Act, but strongly objecting to a Marketing Board for Apples and Pears.

There was no intention, however, of asking that Apples and Pears be deleted from the Act.

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The meeting referred to was convened by the Batlow Packing House and Rural Co-op. Cool Stores Co., and in their circular calling the meeting the following was stated, inter alia:

At a meeting held August 28—convened by Mr. A. J. Arnot for the purpose of forming a defence association—a resolution was declared carried by 14 votes to 10 to the effect that the Fruitgrowers' Federation does not represent the fruitgrowers of N.S.W., and that a defence association be formed to link up with the Citrus Defence Association.

There were many absentees from this meeting, and it is desired to ascertain whether the fruitgrowers of the Batlow district wish to scrap the Federation or not. Hostility to the Federation has developed as the result of its introduction of the proposed Fruit Marketing Act at the annual general conference in June last. Opponents to the Act have stated in the press that it conferred on the Federation the powers of a marketing board without a poll of growers being taken. This was not so, the section of the proposed Act dealing with the creation of Marketing Boards was No. 24 (1), reading as follows:—

"Upon a petition signed by not less than one hundred and fifty (150), or 10 per cent. (whichever is the smaller number) of the fruitgrowers qualified to vote in any one of the sections specified in Section 8 of this Act in any locality, area or part of the State, **the Federation shall take a poll of the fruitgrowers qualified to vote** in the particular section in that locality, area or part of the State as to whether the Federation shall compulsorily acquire all fruit of any class or classes in that section in the locality, area or part of the State concerned, so as to divest such fruit from the fruitgrowers thereof, and vest it absolutely in the Federation, so that it shall be the property of the Federation."

SPRAY HOSE

BURST PROOF

ALL RED

HAND-MADE

BY

HARDIE RUBBER CO. LTD.

"EVERY INCH AUSTRALIAN"

Obtainable at All Stores.

COOPER'S

Colloidal Sulphur

Superior to all other forms of Sulphur

Its tonic effect on foliage is truly remarkable

Used for the control of all fungous diseases of Fruit Trees, Vines and Vegetables, for which sulphur in any form has previously been used; particularly Black Spot and Powdery Mildew of Pome Fruits, Oidium of Vines, and Brown Rot of Stone Fruits.

Obtainable from all Fruitgrowers' Associations, etc., or from the Victorian Distributor:—

F. R. Mellor -- 440 Elizabeth Street -- Melbourne

William Cooper and Nephews (Australia) Ltd.

4 O'Connell Street, Sydney

This is a similar provision as that in the Marketing of Primary Products Act, which is already on the Statute Book, and on which it may be noted no poll was taken before introduction, nor was it asked for, as there was no necessity and no point in doing so. The same applies to the Fruit Marketing Bill. However, the creation of a Marketing Board for the control of N.S.W. Apples and Pears is regarded by all experienced growers as a practical impossibility, and not desirable. The parts of the Act which delegates from the Apple and Pear districts in N.S.W., without exception, favored were:—

(1) The provision made for the establishment of sectional organisations, which would enable the Apple and Pear section to formulate their own policy, and

(2) The provision made for the sectional organisations through the Federation to issue directions with regard to such matters as grading regulations if desired by growers.

Apparently, however, it has been a case of misrepresentation once started being difficult to overtake. Now that it is overtaken the opposition are using the hostility engendered to put the Federation out of existence if they can. The issue is simple, but important, since the Fruitgrowers' Federation is the only organisation growers have to represent their interests in a general way. Come along and express your opinion as to whether the Federation should continue to represent you or not, and if the latter, with what organisation you propose to replace same. Remember, every grower is entitled to a vote in the election of delegates to the Federation district conferences—it is only necessary for him to belong to a local association, where he can record that vote and express his views. The Federation is what growers have made it—it can be reformed from within if they have the will to do so—but there is a certain amount of goodwill also required. It is easy enough to destroy an organisation, but far more difficult to build one.

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The meeting referred to was duly held on September 5, and was well attended, and resolutions were carried, as reported on page 23 of the October issue of the "Fruit World and Market Grower"—(a) favoring continued support of the Federation, but reorganisation on sectional lines; (b) favoring the proposed Fruit Marketing Act, but objecting to a Marketing Board for Apples and Pears; (c) the redrafting of Section 41, so that no powers be conferred other than those expressed in the Act; (d) that the proposed Act be shelved for a period to allow feeling to subside.

N.S.W. CHAMBER OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INDUSTRIES

Inaugural Dinner.

The inaugural dinner of the N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries was held at the David Jones' Emporium on October 9. The large hall was crowded with guests, who represented every phase of the industry. Several members of Parliament were present, and among them were the Hon. D. H. Drummond, M.L.A., Minister for Education (N.S.W.); the Hon. R. Cosgrove, M.H.A., Minister for Agriculture (Tas.), and the Hon. E. J. Ogilvie, M.H.A., Attorney-General (Tas.).

General J. Heane, president of the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation, Mr. C. G. Savage, State Director of Fruit Culture; Mr. F. C. Garside, Deputy Commissioner of Railways; Mr. Debois, Gosford Bulk Loading Society; Alderman E. C. O'Dea and Mr. T. Bowers, retailers' representatives, were also among the guests.

The function was a signal success, and it was regretted that Mr. Walter Musgrove, senior vice-president of the chamber, was unable to be present owing to illness. The toast of the King, proposed by the president (Mr. L. J. Jenkins) opened the proceedings. The toast "Parliament," proposed by Mr. J. W. Blick, was responded to by Messrs. D. H. Drummond and E. J. Ogilvie, while the toast of the industry was responded to by General Heane, Mr. C. G. Savage and Mr. R. Cosgrove, M.H.A. The toast of the guests, proposed by Mr. P. S. Macdermott, was responded to by Mr. F. C. Garside and Alderman O'Dea, and in toasting the chairman (Mr. L. J. Jenkins), Mr. E. P. M. Sheedy eulogised the work performed in bringing the chamber into being, as a distinct advantage to the industry generally.

Speeches were interspersed with vaudeville items rendered by Messrs. George, Brown, Bert Harrow and Vernon Sellars.

The chairman (Mr. L. J. Jenkins) outlined the history of the fruit industry in Australia from the time of Governor Phillip, who brought the first trees from South America in 1778. He also gave the fruit production in various parts of the world, and other interesting facts relating to the industry. He considered that the salvation of the industry in Australia lay in the production of only saleable varieties. Growers and agents must pull together if the best results were to be obtained, and the formation of the Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries would bring all interested in the trade closer together. To the Chamber of Commerce Fruit Section, the trade owed a lasting debt for the work that had been done on its behalf. Scientific research was doing much for the industry, and he hoped the good work would continue. Reworking trees with marketing varieties was one of the improvements of recent growth that had proved a boon to the industry.

Mr. J. W. Blick, in proposing the toast of Parliament, said that the New Zealand embargo was the result of political interference, and as a consequence the bottom had fallen out of the citrus market generally. There could be no improvement in the industry until that embargo was removed, and he hoped all present would make the facts known to Federal members. The fruit trade of Australia was too valuable to be neglected.

Mr. P. S. Macdermott said that if the representatives of Australian and New Zealand Governments were to meet in the same convivial surroundings as applied that evening there would be no trade difficulties between the two countries.

Mr. F. C. Garside, representing the N.S.W. Railways, assured the gathering that the railways had done much to improve the distribution of fruit in N.S.W. Fruit and vegetables were carried at the rate of three farthings per ton per mile, and the service had been largely improved. Sixty-five new bogey vans were now being specially constructed to carry fruit and vegetables. Fruit was carried from districts up to 470 miles distant to the Sydney market. Empty running was approximately 45 per cent. of the total freight carriage.

The Hon. Robert Cosgrove, M.H.A., in responding to the toast of The Industry, said that 75 per cent. of the

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VICTORIA.

Primary Products Marketing Bill

Many Amendments Insisted on by Legislative Council

Apples, Pears and Citrus are the Only Fruits Now Included.

Sixty per Cent. Majority of Those Entitled to Vote Necessary Before a Board Can be Constituted.

THE PRIMARY PRODUCTS Marketing Bill during October, continued its stormy passage through Parliament.

The Legislative Assembly, on receiving back the Bill from the Council, accepted 31 out of 35 amendments, but insisted that Apples and Pears be brought within the scope of the Bill. This the Council, by a majority, agreed to finally, thus leaving Apples, Pears and citrus as the only fruits capable of coming under a Marketing Board, should the growers so decide.

Petition for a Poll.

By 19 votes to 10 the Council insisted upon its original amendment that where there were more than 200 producers of a commodity the petition asking for a poll should be signed by at least 50 per cent. of the first 200 and 5 per cent. of the remainder. The amendment by the Assembly to the Council's amendment was that the petition should be signed by 50 per cent. of the first 200 and 2½ per cent. of the remainder.

Voting for a Board.

The original amendment by the Council with which the Assembly disagreed was that a majority of 66-2/3rd per cent. of the total number of producers entitled to vote should be required before a Marketing Board could be constituted.

Hon. W. J. Williamson, M.L.C., moved that to constitute a Board the majority by 60 per cent. of those who voted.

Hon. H. I. Cohen strongly urged the retention of the Council's original amendment. Boards would raise prices against consumers.

Dr. Harris (Minister for Education) said that by insisting on this amendment the legislation would be useless.

Mr. Williamson's amendment was defeated and a new basis adopted, namely, 60 per cent. majority of the producers on the roll.

The Council insisted on its amendment omitting the clause giving boards power to engage in the manufacture of goods from the primary products they controlled. The Assembly had accepted the Council's amendment, except that it desired to retain the power for boards controlling potatoes, maize, barley, chicory, and broom millet, but the Council decided on the voices that it could not allow the exception.

PAKENHAM (VIC.) FIELD DAY.

Mr. T. J. Fuller demonstrating pruning at the recent Pakenham Field Day.

Speaking with a representative of the "Fruit World," Mr. Williamson said he considered all primary products should have been included in the scope of the Act, allowing the producers to decide by vote whether they desired to come in under the Act or not.

Personally he regretted that the main feature of the Act was the compulsory acquisition of the produce. This was not necessary at this stage, and he would not vote for the setting up of a Marketing Board for Apples and Pears. But there were other directions in which a Board with statutory powers could do much good, and he would like to see action taken to have needed improvements brought about.

BROADCASTING.

The following broadcast talks have been arranged by the Victorian Department of Agriculture over Station 3AR, Melbourne, from 6.15 to 6.30 p.m.—

November 5—"Horticultural Extension work of the Department of Agriculture," Mr. F. M. Read, M.Agr.Sc., Chief Inspector of Horticulture.

November 12—"Summer Treatment of Orchard Pests," Mr. R. T. M. Pescott, M.Agr.Sc., Entomologist.

December 3—"Fruit Crop Prospects," Mr. J. M. Ward, Superintendent of Horticulture.

December 17—"Preserving Asparagus," Miss Knight, Fruit Preserving Expert.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Continued.)

trees in Tasmania had been reworked with wanted varieties, and his Government would see that all Tasmanian growers came into line. He was pleased to be able to tell them that a new large sized Raspberry (The Lloyd), grown in Tasmania, would soon appear in the Melbourne and Sydney markets. His Government had informed growers that quality and not quantity was to be their slogan in future. He was pleased with the work of the Tasmanian representative at the Sydney Markets. The Government was behind him, and would see that growers carried out his recommendations with regard to the quality and quantity of Tasmanian fruits despatched to the Sydney markets.

The Hon. E. J. Ogilvie, M.H.A., in responding to the toast of Parliament, said his Government realised the problem of the grower, and had done everything possible to improve his lot. He was glad the members of the new chamber were to visit Tasmania shortly. They would see something of fruit production in the island State that should prove interesting. There were other things to see besides fruit, for the scenic beauty of Tasmania was its main charm. He wished the chamber every success in its efforts to improve the marketing of fruit.

Banana Marketing.

The newly constituted N.S.W. Banana Marketing Board had a conference with Sydney agents early in October. There was a friendly interchange of ideas regarding packing, grading, ripening, storing and distribution. It was recognised that owing to the very low prices there was a danger of many growers being forced out of the industry.

A policy was projected for improving conditions generally.

Mr. G. W. Brown at Batlow.

Batlow (October 19). — Mr. A. E. Herring presided over a very large attendance of growers last night, when Mr. G. W. Brown, president of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association and Australian delegate to the Imperial Fruit Conference, spoke on the subject of Empire fruit marketing. Mr. Brown dealt at length with the proposals for the various Dominions participating in the British market for Apples to share equitably with each other and with the British fruit growers the British market for Apples.

The audience was very attentive. Pleasing references were made to Mr. Brown's foresighted work by Col. Wilkinson, who moved a vote of thanks, and Mr. H. V. Smith, who seconded.

Mr. H. W. Soothill, manager of the Producers' Markets, Perth, and hon. secretary of the W.A. Apple Sales Board, at the request of the meeting, gave an outline of the successful fruit marketing system, which had been established in W.A.

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The deep soils of Batlow are ideal for producing large trees, capable of carrying 15-20 bushels per tree. This season the crop of Delicious will be very light. Granny Smiths are patchy.

The effect of the unseasonable snowfall last season is noticeable. Some of the trees were held together with bolts, others were cut down to allow new growth to develop.

Progress is being made with the manufacture of cider, more especially the non-alcoholic beverage — a very palatable and healthful drink.

THINNING OF FRUIT.

A Seasonable Reminder.

Some of the very early setting Peaches grown will have already been thinned; but in the case of other stone fruits thinning should not be done until the natural second shedding has taken place, when one can form an idea as to whether the crop will be too heavy or not (states the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture).

If it is decided that thinning is necessary, all blemished or malformed fruit should first be removed; then, if the fruit still appears too thick on the part of the tree receiving attention, the remainder can be spaced by thinning, but here again preference should be given to the larger fruit, taking off the smaller.

Even if the crop is light and thinning is not required the removal of blemished or badly malformed fruit is an advantage, as it gets rid of worthless fruit at an early date, and saves time when picking and packing.

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Victorian Fruit Marketing Association

Executive Meeting

THE monthly meeting of the executive of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association was held at the board room, Commercial Travellers' Association, Melbourne, on Friday, October 11, at 11 a.m. There were present: Messrs. G. W. Brown (president), W. H. Carne (vice-president), G. Douglas, C. H. Jost, J. B. Mills, F. Moore, J. W. Bailey, F. R. Mellor, J. G. B. McDonald, Esmond Russell, W. P. Hutchinson, F. Cave, J. J. Tully, N. N. McLean, F. J. Andrew, F. M. Read and E. Meeking (Dept. of Agriculture), W. A. Thiele (Southern Fruitgrowers' Association), G. H. Anderson (Victoria Mark Fruit Co.), and R. E. Boardman (secretary).

Apologies were received from Messrs. A. S. Harrison, K. Eagle, S. Brown, J. M. Ward and W. Young.

Black Spot Research.

Letter received from Southern Fruitgrowers' Association requesting renewal of donation towards black spot research experiments.

Mr. Moore stated that work of great importance had been undertaken. Black spot on Pears was causing growers much concern.

Mr. Bailey moved that £20 be voted as previously. He asked that the Department of Agriculture, in conducting the experiments, keep in mind the reducing of spraying costs to the lowest minimum: he hoped that the 15-10-100 Bordeaux could be reduced to 12-8-100, or that a weaker Bordeaux would be found effective.

Mr. Carne seonded. He said the 15-10-100 Bordeaux was expensive, and he trusted that a spray would be evolved with a lower concentration of copper.

Mr. Read stated that the department had in mind the recommending of an effective spray programme at lowest possible cost. Apart from the cost of the material, labor costs were involved. The experiments sought to determine how long sprays lasted on the tree, the effect of climatic conditions, and what was the best time of application.

Mr. Thiele said tests were being conducted with varying strengths.

The motion in favor of the £20 grant was carried.

Mr. Moore then moved that a letter be sent to the Minister for Agriculture asking what had been done in response to the request of the recent deputation (which had asked for £5,000 for five years for increased horticultural research).

Mr. Douglas seconded.—Carried.

Fungicides Act.

The secretary reported that the amended Fungicides Act had passed both Houses, and was now law. The department would be glad to consult with this association as regards regulations.

In response to a request from Mr. Thiele, it was decided to obtain information from the Department of Agriculture as regards the chemical constituents of spray spreaders.

Marketing Bill.

The chairman reported that in the Legislative Council the Primary Products Marketing Bill had been amended so as to exclude fruit (other than citrus).

The exclusion of fruit had not been asked for by the recent conference of fruitgrowers' associations: the attitude throughout had been to have certain amendments made to the Bill, and to let each section of the industry decide by vote whether they desired to come in under the Act or not.

Further developments were now awaited, as probably the Legislative Assembly would again put the fruit industry back into the Bill when it came up for discussion in the Lower House.

Field Days.

The chairman reported successful Field Day at Panton Hills. There were demonstrations of grafting and pruning, also implements were on view. The Panton Hills Fruitgrowers' Association had provided generous hospitality for the visitors. It was decided to send a letter of thanks to the Panton Hills Association and to Mr. S. A. Cracknell, on whose orchard the field day had been held.

Mr. Douglas reported that the Harcourt field day had been held at the orchard of Mr. Gibson Pritchard, on September 13. Wet weather interfered with the attendance. Demonstrations of grafting had been given by Mr. Greatorex and Mr. Tomlinson. Growers had been particularly interested to see the successful results of budding mature trees to new varieties. An interesting feature had been the debate on the subject of the Marketing Bill, Mr. Hocking taking the affirmative and Mr. Brown the negative. The information imparted had been appreciated.

It was decided, on the motion of Messrs. Douglas and Mellor, to send a letter of thanks to Mr. G. Pritchard.

Regarding the proposed field day at Red Hill, arrangements were pending, and the function would be held if at all possible.

Northern Victoria Fruitgrowers.

Letter received from Mr. S. P. Cornish, secretary Northern Victoria Fruitgrowers' Association, notifying their intention of joining the V.F.M.A., and stating that Messrs. W. Young and J. B. McDonald were the delegates. On the matter of expenses it was requested that the scale be—return fare, plus hotel expenses, plus £1 per day.

The expenses were agreed to, and, as regards individual membership the chairman announced that membership application forms would be sent to the secretary of the N. Victoria Fruitgrowers' Association for the required signatures to be obtained, and that the appointment of delegates was to be left in the hands of the Northern Association.

Neglected Orchards.

Letter received from Mr. A. G. Campbell, Kilsyth, regretting that the Department of Agriculture should deem it necessary for neglected orchards to be reported by growers. From the main road in his district, 1,000 trees which had not been attended to for years could be seen along the main road.

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The chairman said that neglected trees in the vicinity of commercial orchards were a menace, causing growers added expense to keep their orchards clean: at the same time, rubbishy fruit kept coming on to the market from neglected areas. He suggested that one method of tackling the problem would be for all orchards to be registered (an "orchard" to consist of one tree), and that from the fees raised a fund be established for needed research work.

Mr. Hutchinson urged the compulsory bandaging of trees with chemical bands.

Mr. Jost supported. He said that success had been secured with using chemical bandages: he would like to see it made compulsory for all growers to adopt this method.

Mr. Bailey said that while the bandaging of young, clean-barked trees had been successful, it was not so good with older trees with rough bark. Much spraying was done at the wrong time: it should be possible for scientists to broadcast the correct times for spraying.

Mr. Read said that in New South Wales the codlin moth spraying regulations were more explicit than in Victoria: the strength of the mixture and the time for spraying were defined, there had also been a regulation re bandaging. In Victoria the Act stated it was necessary for the grower to do all things necessary for the control of pests, thus placing the onus on the grower to keep his trees clean. There was no evidence to show that the orchards of N.S.W. were cleaner than those in Victoria. The Victorian type of Act was, in his opinion, more workable than the Act in N.S.W. With the support of growers there was no difficulty in cleaning up neglected orchards. Orchard supervisors now had complete lists of the orchards in each district, but their work was not simply that of inspection, as much educational work was being done, and the department was admittedly understaffed: there were now fewer orchard supervisors than a few years ago.

Mr. McDonald said that in the Goulburn Valley the practice was for complaints of this character to be lodged confidentially with the secretary, and the information was sent either to the Department of Agriculture or the Water Commission. Prompt and effective action was invariably taken.

It was decided to write Mr. Campbell for particulars of the neglected orchards, and to include in the monthly circular a request for growers to notify the secretary re neglected orchards.

Litigation Re Pear Export.

The question was raised regarding a legal case now proceeding in N.S.W. (re faulty carriage of Pears) as to funds for fighting the case—it being heard in Australia instead of, as previously, for such cases to be conducted in England.

Mr. McDonald was informed, in answer to a question that the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council had paid the legal fee for counsel's opinion as to the desirability of fighting the case in Australia.

It was decided, after full discussion, to await the report of the delegates attending the Hobart conference.

Willie Sharp Apple.

Mr. R. L. Greenwood, Merrigum, wrote asking as to the merits of Willie Sharp as an export Apple and the inclusion of this variety on the export list.

The chairman stated that this variety was previously exported from New Zealand, but was now excluded.

It was stated in discussion that Willie Sharp was an early Apple, like Cleo. in appearance, but having a blush.

Mr. Mills said it was desired to have early varieties of Apples for export: he would like to see an experimental shipment made.

Trade With Sydney.

The chairman reported that at the request of the N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries a conference of growers' associations had been called to consider bulk loading. Mr. Jenkins, president of the chamber, had explained that in a selected fortnight, Victorian growers could have saved £120 in freight had the fruit been consigned in bulk. There was no intention to interfere with any arrangements made between growers' organisations and their present consignees. The chamber offered various other facilities for assisting mutual interstate trade.

It was decided, on the motion of Messrs. McDonald and Bailey, to write to the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation as to the standing of the N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries.

Interstate Conference.

Regarding the agenda for the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council meeting at Hobart on October 28, the chairman said that the Department of Commerce had listed the question as to the export of the Gravenstein Apple.

The chairman said that Virginian Gravensteins were appreciated in U.K., because of possessing their full flavor, but Australian Gravensteins were mealy, and did not hold up well.

Mr. Read said this was probably due to incorrect time of picking. Where picked at the right time and given cool storage, the fruit stored well for months.

Regarding cases for Pears, Mr. Moore said this might resolve itself into a State matter; Victoria preferred the "long" bushel, and could also send the standard Pear case and trays. It was decided to oppose the inclusion in the regulations the use of the Canadian export Apple case for Pears.

Messrs. Brown, Moore and Hutchinson were appointed growers' delegates. Mr. Brown to be executive member. Shippers' Delegates: Messrs. Mills and Mellor (Mr. Mills to be on executive) and Harrison.

The meeting then closed.

Victorian Fruit Marketing Association

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of members of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association was held at the board room, Commercial Travellers' Association, Melbourne, on October 11, at 2.30 p.m. Mr. G. W. Brown presided over a large attendance.

Federal Grant.

In reply to a question the chairman stated that the request for the renewal of the Federal Relief Grant had been made by the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council.

Mr. Carne pointed out that in addition to smaller quantities being exported, many growers, rather than face losses overseas, had sold at low prices, and a continuation of the grant was justified.

Annual Report.

The annual report, which had been circulated, was dealt with by the chairman: this included references to the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, grading regulations, freight on Apples and Pears, Empire fruit marketing, co-operation with New Zealand, Continental duties, litigation re Pear export, Plum export visit of Mr. A. E. Hyland, Federal Government grant, amendment to Fungicides Act, amended constitution of V.F.M.A., fruit by-products, attention to neglected orchards, amendments to Primary Products Marketing Bill, horticultural research, field days port charges in U.K., Pear export case, etc. He moved the adoption of the report. Mr. Moore seconded.—Carried.

The financial statement was adopted. A committee of Messrs. Hutchinson, Douglas, Bailey and Carne, was appointed to report re finances (motion, Messrs. Tully and Moore).

Executive and Officers.

The secretary stated that owing to nominations having been sent in to the exact number of vacancies there had been no need for a postal ballot The following were thus elected:—President, Mr. G. W. Brown; Executive—Mornington Peninsula, Messrs. W. P. Hutchinson and H. G. Sprague; Harcourt, Messrs. G. Douglas, K. Eagle and H. M. McLean; Gippsland, Messrs. W. H. Carne, J. W. Bailey and S. Brown; North-West, Mr. C. H. Jost; Metropolitan, Messrs. J. J. Tully, F. Moore, W. A. Thiele; Goulburn Valley, Messrs. W. Young and J. G. B. McDonald.

Shippers: Messrs. A. S. Harrison, J. B. Mills, F. R. Mellor, F. Cave, J. Barker, C. J. Parnham and Esmond Russell.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. W. H. Carne and A. S. Harrison were elected vice-presidents.

Address by Mr. J. B. Mills.

The chairman, in welcoming and introducing Mr. J. B. Mills, president of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, said that growers were under a debt of gratitude to him for his able service on behalf of the industry.

Mr. Mills, who was received with applause, stated that the fruit industry had no hope for success except in co-operation with the other States and producers in other parts of the Empire; in fact, the time was not far distant when we would find it to our advantage to confer with all suppliers of fruit to the British markets, for one kind of fruit had its reaction to all other fruits. The tendency to "State-mindedness" was being corrected by interstate conferences, of which there could not be too many. He congratulated Mr. Brown on his good work in laying the foundation for an Empire fruit Federation. He endorsed the recommendation made by Mr. A. E. Hyland, Commonwealth Trade Publicity Director, that the words Australia and Australian be emphasised on case labels. This would be of even greater value than the present publicity methods for our fresh fruit. New Zealand thus held a big advantage in her uniform export label, where the words "New Zealand" showed up prominently during transport, in the markets, and in shops—the name of the packer was shown by a number only. The multiplicity of Australian brands was a disadvantage.

He was pleased to note a definite change for the better since his visit three years ago, when the decisions

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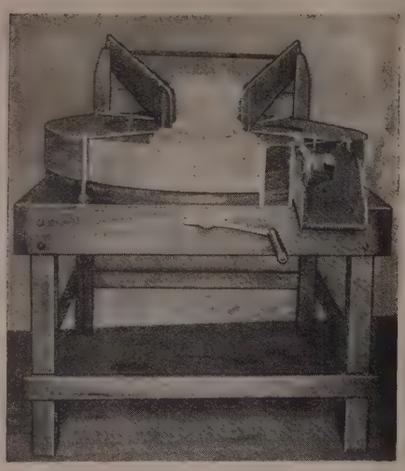

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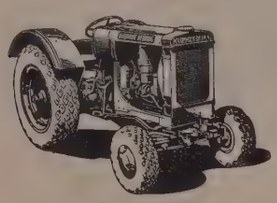
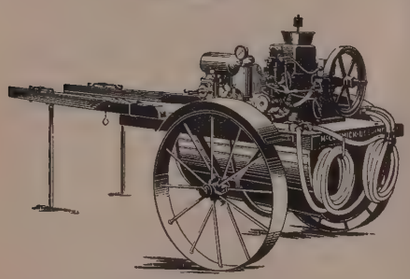


0-12 Tractor.

McCormick-Deering 0-12 Tractor

Operating very cheaply on kerosene, turning in 8¼-ft. radius, this true orchard tractor with 4-cylinder, valve-in-head engine is the greatest little worker of its class. It is a triple-power tractor—delivering power at drawbar, belt pulley and power take-off.



Two-Wheel Power Sprayer.

McCormick-Deering Power Sprayers

McCormick-Deering power sprayers built in two-wheel and four-wheel types, can be supplied with either a 1½ or a 3 h.p. engine. The two-wheel outfit is furnished with a 100-gallon vat, and the four-wheel with a 75-gallon vat. Both outfits are equipped with a duplex high-pressure pump, with porcelain - lined cylinders and enclosed gears running in a bath of oil.

International B-7 Tractor Orchard Mouldboard Plough

B-7 Tractor Orchard Mouldboard Plough.

The International B-7 tractor orchard mouldboard plough is built in 2 and 3-furrow sizes and cuts 9-inch furrows. Can be worked close to trees and can be adjusted for shallow ploughing so that it will not injure roots. Regular equipment includes steel shares, 19-inch mouldboards and adjustable drawbar.

Model V Disc Harrow.

International Model V Disc Harrow

The International Model V tractor disc harrow is strongly built and exceptionally light in draught. It has a cultivating width of 8 feet and is equipped with fourteen 18-inch discs made of high quality, heat-treated steel. Regularly equipped with spring swivel hitch which enables the implement to be coupled close to the tractor.

See your local agent for particulars of this modern orchard equipment, or write us for illustrated pamphlets.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.

(Incorporated in Victoria)

278-294 Roma St., Brisbane. 5-11 Pyrmont Bridge Rd., Camperdown, Sydney. 543-555 Bourke St., Melbourne.

113-114 North Terrace Adelaide. 789-795 Wellington St., Perth.

Robt. Nettlefold Pty. Ltd., Hobart, Agents for Tas.

of the Ottawa conference were contested. Not only Australia, but Canadian and British producers, particularly, had benefited as a result of those decisions.

The National Fruit Trade Federation welcomed the improvement in the Australian pack, the elimination of varieties, and the adoption of color grading. This was helping to build up a goodwill which would have its reward in more stable prices for the future.

As regards quantities, we should not try and put a quart into a pint pot. Quality of export fruit must be the first consideration.

Wholesalers and retailers in the United Kingdom—at London, Liverpool, Glasgow and elsewhere—had asked him: "Have we any surety that Australia will continue along these improved lines."

Strong competition, continued Mr. Mills, was coming from the Argentine, where production was likely to increase substantially in the next few years. Their pack was a truly excellent one, and no effort was spared by the authorities to see that buyers would not be let down. Australia would have to look to her laurels.

In asking the British Government for increased duties on a closed period we must see to it that we were in a position to offer to the British market the choice fruit it required during the limited period available to the Australian grower.

The words "Limitation of Exports" did not convey the correct meaning. The right idea was the restriction on inferior fruit entering the British markets.

In London he had met representatives of the Empire Producers' Organisation, but this was not likely to be a complete success in its present form: the ultimate objective should be an Empire Fruit Federation, bringing in citrus from South Africa and all the other fruits grown in Empire countries. There would be a conference in London in 1936.

Mr. McDonald asked if in Mr. Mills' opinion it would be worth while for Australia to be represented at that conference.

Mr. Mills: Yes, most emphatically.

Mr. Mellor asked if last year's quantities were sufficient from Australia for next season. Mr. Mills replied in the affirmative. It had to be remembered that seasonal conditions in England last season favored the importation of fruit from Australia: also New Zealand had removed 200,000 cases from the market for storage for later sale, because of the shortage of British supplies.

In reply to a question as to the reduced prices for Pears in the middle of the season, Mr. Mills replied that it was due to oversupply, and the excess of russetting. He hoped there would be means of spreading the shipments of Pears. The late market was best for Australian Pears.

Continuing, Mr. Mills said he had seen thousands of cases of Williams and Beurre Hardy Pears (from U.S.A.) in the "standard" Pear case,

COSAN

THE WORLD'S SUPREME

Colloidal Liquid Sulphur

THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE AS USED IN NEW ZEALAND.

For Summer Spraying

Use COSAN and insure your crops against Brown Rot, Black Spot, Rust, Leaf Curl, Mildews, and all other Fungus diseases during growth.
COSAN mixes satisfactorily with lead and will not damage fruit or foliage.

★

Colloidal Sulphur Pty. Ltd.
466 Swanston St., Carlton, N.3, Vic.
(Opposite Carlton Brewery.) F 1845.

Orchardists!

ORGANITE

Fertilizer

Used in Great Britain, U.S.A., and on the Continent for more than 30 years.

Nitrogenous - Phosphatic - Rich in Humus

"ORGANITE" is a general purpose fertilizer which is new to Australia. It is exceptionally rich in Humus, and it contains Nitrogen and Phosphoric Acid. In "ORGANITE" the Nitrogen is in two forms, the inorganic form, which is immediately available for the use of the plant, and the organic form, which will last for years in the soil, forming a continuous supply of rich plant food.

Price and full particulars:

Manufactured by **ORGANITE Pty. Ltd.**

Telephone: J 2705. 444-450 SMITH ST., COLLINGWOOD, VICTORIA.

VICTORIA.

Somerville (17/10/35).—Prospects for returns to satisfactory fruit growing business were never better, owing mainly to the stabilisation of Apple varieties for export, better prices for fruits, and to the general upward trend of prices for primary produce.

Prospects for the coming crops are as yet a little too early to gauge correctly, but there will be erratic cropping, due to seasonal influences of last year and the heavy rainfall, which is here 12½ inches above the average.

Patchy cropping is a blessing in disguise. It means better prices for what fruit is produced, whilst bumper crops give heavy expenses and a low price market return as a rule.

Spraying.

Bordeaux mixture was the predominant spray used prior to bud burst, followed by lime sulphur at petal fall for Apples, whilst Pears received two full strengths Bordeaux 12-12-80, followed by 6-6-80 at fruit formed stage.

In our own orchards, with one exception, this programme gave good results, but with the same materials on two rows of Beurre Bosc Pears, there was evidence of much more black spot showing, which indicated a stronger proportionate Bordeaux was required in the first two sprayings. These particular trees are in a basin surrounded by high timber, which causes a very high humidity after heavy rains.

The nursery sales were active, mainly in Pears, Peaches, Apricots, Jam Plums, and Nectarines, whilst good enquiry came in for Apples, leading varieties, Cherries, Quinces and Loquats.

Ornamental varieties of fruit trees were in undersupply, due in the main to building activities—Love for trees is a national inheritance for the new home gardener starting his new garden.—John Brunning & Sons.

BERRY CROPS.

According to reports from growers the crops of all berry fruits will be lighter in the coming season than for some years past.

As factories have cleared all supplies of berry pulp, prospects of selling crops are regarded as more favorable this season, and a rise of ½d. a lb. in factory prices for Strawberries is anticipated.

Older Strawberry plants have not recovered sufficiently from the abnormally wet autumn and winter to give a payable return, but there will be a fair crop of all first and second year plantations.

The output of Loganberries will be below normal, as the acreage has been reduced following the poor prices for the past six or seven seasons.

Raspberries promise a fair crop, but it is too early to give an accurate estimate of the crops.

Gooseberries and Red Currants will be lighter.

V.F.M.A.—(Continued).

averaging 45-47 lbs. net weight of fruit. The cases were bulged 2½ and 3 inches at the lid, and there was no bruising. There was no bulging in the "flat" case as used in Victoria.

A hearty vote of thanks was conveyed to Mr. Mills at the instance of the chairman.

Orient Cup.

Mr. Ray Bailey was congratulated on winning the Orient Cup for the third year in succession.

President and Executive Thanked.

Mr. F. G. Beet proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the president and the executive committee. Much constructive service was being rendered for the export trade: he hoped to see developments in improving the local industry.

Mr. W. A. Thiele, in seconding, said that although not then a member of the executive, he had attended many meetings, and could speak with keen appreciation of the work done by the executive.

Mr. Beet put the resolution, which was carried with applause, and Mr. Brown suitably responded.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this issue of "Sturmer," who is a young New Zealander, who wishes to secure orchard and packing house work in Australia to extend his experience, which has had an excellent grounding in New Zealand, principally among the larger growers of Central Otago.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

MID-MURRAY NOTES.

VINE CROP PROSPECTS — IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE — TIPPING OR PINCHING SULTANA VINES — CINCTURING CURRANTS — RENMARK PACKING HOUSE.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

RENMARK, 17/10/35.

THE SECOND IRRIGATION for the season is now in progress and, owing to the comparatively dry conditions which prevailed since the last irrigation, the Irrigation Trust has allowed growers with young vines to take the water out of their turn, thus departing from the strict roster system for these small areas.

At certain times of the irrigation season it was found in past years, that as the season progressed, losses of fruit could be avoided by giving preference to Currants, during the maturing stage, at one time, Pears in another, and, although it has added slightly to the cost of water distribution, this system has more than justified itself on the score of better production, and it will mean a better percentage of good young vines by this preferential treatment to young vines.

During the past month, vines have grown rapidly, and Currants, Doradillos and Gordos are now sufficiently advanced to indicate the coming crop.

Crop Prospects.

As stated in last month's notes, Sultanas are light, not only here, but in all other South Australian irrigation areas. Since the bursting of the other varieties we find **Doradillos** light to very light; **Currants**, heavy; **Gordos**, exceptionally heavy. As a general rule, it happens that when Sultanas are cropping light, Doradillos are invariably light also, and a heavy crop of Sultanas coincides with a heavp crop of Doradillos. Just what the cause is does not seem clear to the practical grower, and there appears to be some factor as yet undetermined which will produce a heavy crop of Gordos and Currants under the same weather conditions which only produce a light crop of Sultanas and Doradillos.

A mild attack of black spot occurred early in the spring, and growers resurrected their old spraying outfits and became busy spraying with Bordeaux and Burgundy mixture. The attack, however, has not reached epidemic form, but, with an early visitation of fungus disease, indicates that we will have to be on our guard throughout the season, for when summer spores are active it only needs favorable weather conditions for damage to become widespread later on.

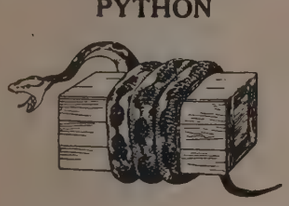
Growers in these parts in latter years are taking a greater pride in cleaning up their blocks and keeping them free from weed growth; this is made possible by the introduction of a special "cutting out" plough, which cuts out right under the trellis, and as this plough has a special liking for Couch-grass, this weed is being kept under.

There is also a rapid conversion from the old drag ploughs to the use of disc ploughs, and in the last two years over two hundred disc ploughs have come into use in the Berri and Renmark districts alone. The contributing factor in this change-over has been brought about by altered cultural methods. Since the growing of cover crops became general, it has often been necessary to turn under a crop of Beans up to six feet high, and this has only been possible with disc ploughs, or rotary hoe and tractor.

Erinosis has made its appearance this year, particularly so on Gordo vines. Because of the blistered appearance of the leaves, erinosis is often considered a fungoid disease, but this is not so; it is caused by a microscopically small mite, which punctures the leaf usually on the lower surface, which gradually bulges out on the upper surface and forms a sort of blister, which eventually assumes a reddish-brown color. Where the disease is very bad, certain felt-like masses appear on the upper surface of the leaves, and growth becomes dwarfed, and remains to a certain extent stationary, unlike the usual vigorous spring growth.

The appearance of erinosis is often confused with the appearance of downy mildew. The Gordo or Muscat vine is particularly susceptible to erinosis, and at any time in early spring it is a good plan to sulphur these vines freely, as the use of sulphur will completely wipe out this mite. Sulphur, besides having a capacity for clearing up erinosis, also acts as a cure for oidium, and has a tonic effect on vines generally.

PYTHON



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EFFICIENCY The machine is automatic, giving a uniformity of tension with every wire straight around the case: thus each wire carries an equal proportion of the load. **No loose wires irrespective of the operators.**

SPEED Ties from 400 to 600 wires per hour.

ECONOMY The low cost of wire. The small off-cut or waste of wire, which is 1¾ inches and which cannot be varied however loosely the wire is placed round the case.

The complete unit will be leased at a low annual rental which embodies service and maintenance, with no tags as to the purchase of wire.

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Python Wire Strapping Pty. Ltd.

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42-44 MEAGHER ST., CHIPPENDALE, SYDNEY Phone: MA 4392.

South Australian Agents: GOLLIN & CO. PTY. LTD., 110 North Terrace, Adelaide.

FRUITGROWERS . . .

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(Apples and Pears)

through

A. J. STEWART

Fruit Exporter,

379 Collins Street, Melbourne

to old-established Brokers of the highest repute in the United Kingdom and Continent.

Highest Prices Obtained— Prompt Returns & Settlement.

Cases and all packing materials supplied at lowest possible prices.

Cash Advances Against Consignments.

Enquiries Solicited 'Phone: M 5139

Reference: E.S. & A. Bank, Head Office, Collins St., Melbourne.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—(Continued).

Tipping or Pinching Sultana Vines.

A good deal of discussion generally takes place at this time of the year on the merits and demerits of tipping or pinching Sultana vines, which is done at this time. My own opinion of this practice is, that if it is persisted in on weak vines it will still further weaken the vines without any practical benefit, but in a case where Sultana vines have developed such vigor that a general shedding of the berries occur at setting time, then it is a decided benefit to systematically check all excessive growth during the growing period, so as to allow fruit to set normally. I have seen vigorous Sultana vines which did not yield more than a ton of dried fruit per acre year after year when left untouched, yet they produced 2¾ tons per acre when the growth was kept in check by systematical tipping. The effect of tipping seems to be very much the same as the cincturing of the Currant, which temporarily checks the growth and enables the fruit berry stem to adhere to the bunch, and allows the fruit to set.

The sap flow in very vigorous Sultana vines is so rapid that if no temporary check takes place the berries drop, in the same manner as in the case of uncinctured Currants.

Irrigation and Drainage.

The Block E branch of the Agricultural Bureau was addressed by Mr. N. Fotheringham (manager of the experimental orchard) and Mr. F. Arndt (Horticultural Instructor) on the subject of Irrigation and Drainage. Mr. Fotheringham said that this was the third evening in one week in which he and Mr. Arndt had given addresses, and in each case the subject of irrigation has predominated other matters, and that it would appear that growers are becoming irrigation conscious, which is all to the good. If we apply more water to the soil than it can absorb, we are building up a dangerous water table. This speaker gave instances of the care which has had to be exercised at the Berri Experimental Orchard in giving the land just sufficient water and no more, and that a careful plan had to be worked out to avoid over-watering. Many blocks had runs of fifteen chains in the irrigation areas, and the general rule under these conditions was over-watering at the top end and insufficient water at the bottom end.

No block should have a run of more than five or six chains, and, even if it became necessary to put down an extra cross channel and headland, it would pay to do so. The problem was mainly in the hands of the grower himself, said Mr. Fotheringham, and must be tackled sooner or later, and the sooner the better to avoid future trouble.

Mr. Arndt said that owing to the flat nature of the Block E country it did not seem possible to successfully drain away the surplus water, and, that if a dangerous water table developed, the most successful way to cope with it was by means of growing some summer crop such as a strip of Lucerne, or Japanese Millet or Maize down the middle of every alternate row, or every third row, according to the amount of surplus water present. By doing this he had seen a splendid recovery of vines suffering from "wet feet," but the main thing was not to put too much water there in the first place.

Both speakers emphasised the fact that to avoid trouble, growers had to take greater care with their irrigations, otherwise there would be salt and seepage troubles.

The Renmark Fruit Growers' Co-op. started packing operations in their new shed last week, and all parts worked very sweetly. This structure, together with the citrus shed, covers about two acres under one roof, and forms a very compact unit. Among the many new features is the fitting of the perpendicular metal conveyors, which transfer fruit from the hopper to the grader; the perpendicular direction of these means a great saving of floor space. The sweat boxes, when emptied, are taken from the vicinity of the hopper by means of an overhead conveyor, and deposited outside the shed some distance away. Upright supports of the building are 48 feet apart, and, being of steel, do not obtrude themselves, so that on entering the well-lighted interior, it has the appearance of being unsupported. An extention of railway line has been brought right to the shed door, which facilitates loading operations.

As a general rule, during the process of grading, a good deal of dust is blown out, and hangs about the grader, but with a forced draught installed, all the dust, and tailings, and stems are forced through overhead metal pipes, the largest of which is about 4 ft. in diameter, and taken right away from the building.

It is now one of the most up-to-date packing sheds on the River, and another point of interest is the fact that the directorate has been able to do all this work without straining the financial resources of the company, and the building is free of debt. — "Nemo."

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THE CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE FORM OF NITROGEN PROCURABLE

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H1035

Improvement in Fruit Export

New Association Formed in South Australia

With the object of more firmly establishing and consolidating the fresh fruit export trade on present markets and exploiting fresh avenues of disposal, a new organisation, called the Fruit Exporters' Association of South Australia, has been formed in Adelaide.

The work of the new organisation will involve keeping in close contact with fresh fruit markets throughout the world, arranging exports to those markets, and generally keeping a close watch on fruit shipped. Believing that it is easier to sell people what they want than to make them want what we have to sell, information as to the likes and prejudices of different countries will be gathered, so that as far as possible the right class of fruit will be sent to the right country at the right time. By this means it is claimed best possible results can be secured to the growers, and the utmost benefit accrue to the industry as a whole.

With this object in view, careful attention will be given to legislative matters governing not only the fruit industry, but commerce generally, which may have a direct or indirect bearing on the welfare of the growers and those associated with them.

This is a big contract, but officials of the new organisation believe that by concentrating their efforts on the all-important subject of export marketing they can hope for some tangible results. Overseas marketing difficulties should best be overcome by the collective efforts of shippers directly in touch with those markets. There has been, and doubtless always will be, criticism of marketing arrangements and associative effort, but it seems logical that the body now created, by close attention to its objects, can guard against errors into which those less closely in contact might fall.

Naturally, they will be prepared to co-operate and confer with grower and other organisations concerned with the production of fruit for export. Information will be made available to growers, and growers encouraged to produce the most suitable types of fruit for various markets, while the exporters will use every endeavour to secure the best returns from those markets.

Officials of the new organisation are Messrs. R. S. McDougall (president), Havelock Charlick (vice-president), C. E. Russell, S. E. Norsworthy, P. R. B. Searcy (Council), and W. F. McConnell (secretary), C.M.L. Building, King William-street, Adelaide.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA OPPOSES SUGAR AGREEMENT.

A resolution was adopted in the South Australian Legislative Assembly as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this House the action of the Federal Government, in entering into an agreement eighteen months before the present one had expired, in connection with the sugar industry of Queensland, is against the best interests of the community; that this House protests against the new agreement because it does not provide for a reduction in the price of sugar to the consumers."

Fruit Trees & Fruit Tree Stocks

Splendid Stock of Healthy Plants Available.

APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, APRICOTS, CITRUS, ETC., PACKED AND DESPATCHED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Overseas Orders receive careful and prompt attention.

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'Phone: Ringwood 171.

Western Australia

Interesting Fruit Marketing Review

THE Producers' Markets Co-operative Ltd., is a substantial organisation for handling primary produce in Perth and Kalgoorlie, W.A.

The annual report recently published gives a full account of the large turnover and the satisfactory finances.

Accompanying this report is a thoughtful summary setting out the many general and economic factors affecting fruit sales.

It is pointed out that while fruit consumption has increased slowly, production has increased rapidly.

While there has never been a glut of first-grade lines, the production of inferior fruit (ranging down to rubbish) seems to go on indefinitely, thus injuring all fruit producers.

The quickest way to eliminate this unwanted fruit is by more thorough administration of the grading regulations.

Steady fruit consumption depends on the purchasing power of the community, and the effects of unemployment are keenly felt by the fruit industry.

The fluctuations in prices of staple foods also have a bearing on fruit purchasing by the public. Other factors are weather conditions, also the sale of fruit below cost (as a draw line) by large city stores, forcing down suburban prices to the detriment of the producer.

Many of these factors are not recognised by growers.

"Our constant effort" continues the report, "is for improvement: fluctuations can never be avoided, **but we do believe that improvement of quality, the elimination of undergrade quantities and an avoidance of excessive production are the best and most practical correctives for the market difficulties of to-day.** With these aspects rectified, any effort to stimulate consumption could be approached with a confidence which is impossible to-day."

:: :: ::

After reviewing the weather conditions during last season, it is stated that the demand on the whole was stronger.

Oranges and Lemons.

The 1935 crop of Navels realised high prices up to mid-May. **Public experience of immature fruit was almost certainly responsible for the very sharp drop which occurred when occurred when general quantities came in suddenly.**

For Valencias the abnormal cool weather retarded demand. It was proved that the autumn market for Valencias was easily congested.

The Lemon market also suffered through the cool weather, when heavy supplies were on hand: a better tendency was noted with the warmer weather immediately after Christmas. Factory outlets unfortunately were limited.

Apples and Pears.

Colored Apples sold well, excepting during a short period in February and early March, when the market was heavily supplied with inferior lines. Supplies of cooking varieties were in excess throughout.

Orchard lines of Bartlett Pears were in shorter supply than usual, partly owing to a tendency for heavier storage (see more detailed report in October "Fruit World").

Stone Fruits.

Cherries were light in supply. The market is increasingly influenced by trade importations from South Australia.

The unattractive character of very early Apricots limits their sale. Better lines of Apricots, also Peaches, sold well for Christmas trade.

Grapes: The quality of black and colored Grapes was excellent, fair values being secured in view of the heavy supplies.

Tomatoes: The Geraldton crop came in earlier than usual and was sustained later, clashing with the first metropolitan crop. Growing conditions were difficult as regards disease: the proportion of inferior lines was unnecessarily high in view of quantities and condition, values were better than might have been expected, the few choice lines meeting with an active demand.

The first metropolitan crop was of good quality with quantities probably a record. The second metropolitan crop (ex Wanneroo) was altogether excessive—values at low levels accentuated by high percentage of unsuitable lines.

:: :: ::

The directors of the Producers' Markets Co-operative Limited are Messrs. A. C. R. Loaring (chairman), J. McNeil Martin, T. G. Souness, Owen Sparks, T. H. Ilbery, J. Arbuckle, R. B. Aiken, P. H. Taylor, C. W. Harper. The general manager is Mr. H. W. Soothill.

TROPICAL FRUITS IN W.A.

Fine Exhibit at Perth "Royal" Show.

For the first time in show history, a Western Australian tropical fruits exhibit was staged in the Perth Royal Show during October. The display was prepared by the Carnarvon Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and was shown in the Centenary Pavilion.

Because of its novelty, and because it represented a branch of fruit production which bids fair to develop into large proportions, it attracted much attention.

The principal fruits displayed were Bananas, Pineapples and Papaws, and consisted of nearly two tons of fruit. People who have never been in tropical countries found the display of absorbing interest. Specimens of the various fruits were shown embedded in ice blocks, as well as being displayed in the natural state, all of which were in good showing condition.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Indications so far favor a very good crop of Apples in Western Australia for the 1936 season.

CITRUS NEWS & NOTES

CITRUS EXPORT BOARD.

Proposed Excise of 1d. Per Bushel on Oranges Sold in Australia.

REPRESENTATIVES of the citrus organisations of N.S.W., Victoria and South Australia, have had conferences recently to discuss methods for improving the industry, and in particular to arrange for increased exports.

It is proposed to establish a Citrus Export Board.

The plan provides that the operations of the board will be financed by an excise tax of 1d. per bushel on all Oranges sold for the next five years, and for a Federal subsidy.

It is hoped to arrange for the export of sufficient Oranges to stabilise the Australian market.

Mr. F. H. Metters, president of the Federal Citrus Council, expects to leave shortly for California to make observations regarding citrus culture and marketing.

ORANGE EXPORTS.

Australian Orange exports to Britain during 1932 totalled 79,450 cases, as compared with 179,514 cases in 1934. Competition was keen, and prices were generally unsatisfactory.

New South Wales shipments showed a decline of 97,563 cases. Victoria sent only 394 cases. South Australian exports were maintained this season.

Less fruit was also sent to Canada, only 850 cases being shipped as against 5,477 cases.

FIELD DAY AT MURRABIT.

Arranged by the Murrabit Packing Co., the field day on October 22 was a successful function. Over 60 growers attended, also Mr. Martin, M.L.A., and representatives of the Water Commission and Closer Settlement Commission.

After inspecting the up-to-date packing house, where 800 cases of Oranges are packed daily, visits were paid to surrounding citrus groves and farms. It was noted that about 80 acres of young citrus trees had been planted during the past two years.

Mr. J. H. Morton, on behalf of the directors of the packing house, thanked the visitors. Mr. Martin, M.L.A., in replying, referred to the advantage possessed by Murrabit in being a late district for Navels, the fruit coming on to the market when the weather was warmer.

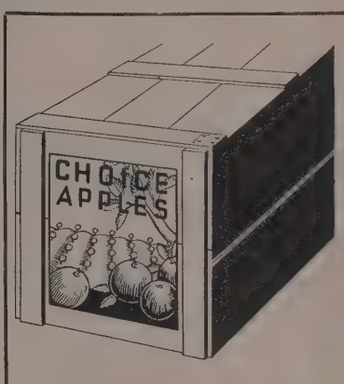
ORANGE EXPORT BOUNTY.

To enable the payment by the Commonwealth of a bounty of 2/- a bushel for all Oranges exported to Britain, the Minister for Commerce (Dr. Page) introduced a Citrus Bounty Bill into the House of Representatives on October 24.

In 1933 and 1934 the Commonwealth guaranteed exporters 13/- a case on the British market.

INDIA SEEKS ORANGE MARKET.

The first consignment of Nagpur Oranges which are said to be the best in India, will soon be sent to English and Continental markets through the efforts of the Agricultural Department of the Central Provinces. Special care has been taken to make as attractive a selection as possible so as to secure a wide market for the fruit.



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THE BEST COLD WATER PASTE IN THE WORLD

Obtainable from all Hardware, Paint and other Stores.

In Preparing Your Bordeaux Sprays Use . . .

E S A BLUESTONE

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THE ELECTROLYTIC REFINING & SMELTING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA LTD.
PORT KEMBLA, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Right Material for Plant Disease Prevention and Control
GUARANTEED 99% PURITY

GRADES—Mixed Crystals, Fines, Granulated (Snow), Packed in Suitable Containers for Growers' Requirements.

Agents for All States: ELDER SMITH & COMPANY LIMITED, All Capital Cities.

BOOKLET—"Better Yields by Spraying with E S A Bluestone" obtainable on application to Elder Smith & Co. Ltd.

Australian Growers! Australian Growers!

Obtain the Best Market Price for Your Fruit

BY USING THE

"HARVEY" Colour & Count Grading Machines

Owing to the marketing success of other countries which have been featuring a pack graded according to colour and count, the Australian grower has now to compete more seriously in this direction and therefore we are now manufacturing a series of Modern Single Sided Graders that can be converted into two and three quality machines for **Colour and Count Grading.** This new **Harvey Grader** allows the small grower to gradually build up a pack conforming to the above as the price is within his reach. He can obtain a Single Sided Grader and as time requires can add to and make **either two or three quality Grader.** With all these Graders one or more bins can be adjusted to have the same count or size.

Harvey Twin 11C Citrus Grader with Single File Elevator, Polisher, Brusher and Sorting Table.

Two or Three Quality Colour and Count Grading Individual Growers Packs

Colour Grading by the Individual Grower presents less difficulty in handling than community or co-operative packs. One variety is taken at a time. The fruit when picked runs mainly in two qualities. When there are a lot of "Specials" there are very few "Plain" qualities. A poor crop returns a lot of "plains" and very few "specials," and because of this, an individual grower can often operate efficiently and economically with a two quality Grader. The quantity of fruit outside the two grades, whether "Special" or "Standard," or "Standard" and "Plain," is often so small that it can be handled separately without any trouble; but if necessary, a third Grader can be added to the existing Grader making three qualities.

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PEAR GRADERS—These Machines can be made to any capacity to suit the small grower or the large Packing Shed. Twin Machines to handle two or more qualities simultaneously can be supplied. The pears are carried along stalk downwards and are not rolled. They can be thrown on to the sorting table, which is constructed in a special manner with a canvas belt to ensure no bruising. The sizing device of the "HARVEY" Pear Grader is provided with rubber belts running in the same direction, and arranged to carry along the pears motionless to their respective bins. The grading sections are adjustable to give any grade desired, and are independently operated. The Machine is fitted with spring floor bins, which obviate bruising. Can be operated equally well by hand or power, and is a fast and efficient Machine. Supplied in standard sizes or to any size or specification desired. In the London Market, where consignments have been particularly watched for mechanical grader marks, pears graded by the "HARVEY" Grader have opened up in perfect condition, being beautifully graded, and the pack showed up to the best advantage, and it is said, that no better fruit has been received from any part of the world.

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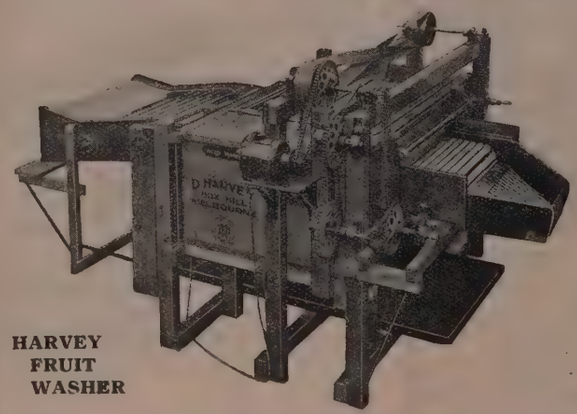

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Australian Apple and Pear Export Council

Successful Annual Conference at Hobart

Variations to Grading Regulations ∴ Australian Fruit Advertising Campaign to be Launched

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council was held at Bursory House, Hobart, from October 28 to 31, 1935.

Delegates were in attendance as follow:—

Mr. J. B. Mills (Chairman).

Tasmania: C. O. Smith, J. H. Astell, D. Ryan, L. Taylor, E. Rose, J. P. Piggott, C. H. Cane, K. H. Gerrard.

Western Australia: J. McN. Martin, W. Scott, R. M. Carter, F. Simper, H. W. Soothill.

S. Australia: J. B. Randall, H. J. Bishop.

Victoria: G. W. Brown, W. P. Hutchinson, F. Moore, F. R. Mellor, A. S. Harrison.

N.S.W.: A. E. Herring, J. W. Blick, Col. E. E. Herrod.

Secretary: R. E. Boardman.

Hon. Advisor: H. G. Colombie.

Officials: H. Thomson (Dept. of Commerce), A. G. Strickland (M.Agr. Dept., S. Aust.), J. M. Ward (Victoria), G. W. Wickens (W.A.), C. G. Savage (N.S.W.), P. H. Thomas (Tas.), W. M. Carne (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research), E. A. J. Benjafield (Collector of Customs, Hobart).

There were also present members of the Tasmanian State Fruit Board and other Tasmanian and interestate growers and others interested in the industry.

Official Opening.

The Chairman introduced the Hon. R. Cosgrove, M.H.A., Minister for Agriculture.

In officially opening the Conference, The Hon. R. Cosgrove said it was the privilege of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council to decide how fruit should be exported and to arrive at methods which would give the growers better prices. The premier of Tasmania (Mr. A. G. Ogilvie, K.C.), on his return from a tour overseas, had recommended the adoption of a standard case, improvements in the selection, grading and presentation of the fruit, the elimination of unwanted varieties, and organised marketing. Organised marketing commenced with the production of the right quality goods. The idea should be abandoned that all the producer had to do was to send the goods away: it was the customer who set the standard. If the customer demanded quality he should be given quality instead of quantity.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Minister was conveyed on the motion of Messrs. Randell and Scott.

Alternative Delegates.

Mr. Brown moved, Mr. Ross seconded:

"That provision be made at conferences for alternative delegates, the States' voting power to remain unchanged. The expenses of such alternative delegates to be borne by the States sending them."

Messrs. Colombie and Mellor pointed out that Clause 7(b) already provided for alternative delegates, and this ruling was accepted by the Council.

Brokers' Representatives Association.

Mr. Ryan requested that Mr. E. C. Pratt address the Council.

Mr. Pratt urged the case for permission of the Tasmanian Overseas Brokers' Association to obtain representation on the Council.

The Chairman said this was a domestic matter and should be settled within Tasmania. The application was not possible under the constitution, and any proposed alteration of the constitution must first be submitted to the executive.

After discussion, Mr. Piggott moved that the Council proceed with the next item on the agenda. Mr. Randell (S. Aust.), seconded. — Carried unanimously.

Annual Report.

The chairman, in presenting the annual report (which had been circulated), said that at the Ottawa Conference the necessity for an Empire fruit producers' organisation had been recognised. Canadian and British fruitgrowers had benefited greatly as a result of the Ottawa Agreements. Mr. G. W. Brown had performed good service at the recent Empire Producers' Conference at London. Australian fruit producers were seeking for an increase in the duty from 4/6 to 7/- per cwt. (necessary to make up for exchange differences) or for a closed period on the British market for our produce.

On his recent visit to London he (the Chairman) had been greatly pleased because of the improved standing of Australian fruit on account of the improvement in packing and the elimination of varieties. The good work must be continued.

When the subject of freight reduction was under discussion arising out of the decision of the last Sydney Conference, it had been of immense value to have contact with Mr. E. Ross, who was in London at the time.

Regarding the visit of the delegation from the Council to New Zealand, it had been no easy task to reconcile the position with regard to the quantities which should mutually be exported, but success had been achieved.

With reference to the Australian market, he hoped a committee would be set up by the Council to consider marketing in Australia and advertising. A great deal could be done to increase the Australian consumption of Apples and Pears if there were co-operation between the States.

Mr. Astell said that only good fruit should be put on the Australian markets: the rubbish should be fed to pigs.

Mr. Piggott stressed the need for uniform regulations for controlling the standard of fruit sold in Australia.

Mr. Ryan said that the Old Country should realise there was over production in Australia, and quotas should be fixed for foreign fruit.

Mr. Herring pointed out that taking all fruits into account, the production in N.S.W. was three times that of Tasmania. An Apple and Pear advertising campaign in Sydney would greatly benefit Tasmanian producers.

The annual report was adopted on the motion of Messrs. Blick and Brown.

£700 for Tasmania.

Mr. Astell moved in accordance with a request from the Tasmanian State Fruit Board that £800 be granted to Tasmania from the Council's funds.

This matter was referred to the Finance Committee, which subsequently recommended that £700 be voted to the Tasmanian State Fruit Board on condition that the Board accept the responsibility for repayment of any prior claims against the funds.

The report of the Finance Committee was adopted, the closing date for the receipt of claims being fixed at December 31, 1935.

The financial statement showing a nett credit of £1,386 was read by the secretary. Mr. Carter, in moving the adoption of the financial statement, said that much valuable work had been accomplished on a minimum of expense. Mr. Brown seconded. Mr. Hutchinson said that the thanks of the Council were due to the Chairman for his voluntary services.

The report was adopted.

Delegation to New Zealand.

Mr. Brown gave a detailed report of the delegation from the Council (Messrs. Mills, Court, Cane and himself) to New Zealand. With the knowledge of the consumptive power of the British, markets, quantities had to be mutually agreed upon, viz., Australia 76½ per cent., New Zealand 23½ per cent. It was noted that New Zealand had been eliminating export varieties for ten years and had also been restricting plantings.

The mutual understanding as to quantities for export was one of the most important moves the Council had made. We should realise we were partners with New Zealand. A continued co-ordinated programme of standardised varieties was essential.

Mr. Ross spoke appreciatively of the good work which had been so patiently achieved by the delegation. He moved:

"That the grateful thanks of this Council be tendered to the delegates who visited New Zealand, and for the work which they so efficiently performed."

DELEGATES TO THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AUSTRALIAN APPLE AND PEAR EXPORT COUNCIL, HELD AT HOBART, TASMANIA, OCTOBER, 1935.

Back Row (left to right)—Messrs. W. P. Scott, W. M. Carne, E. C. Pratt, H. C. Little, F. Saunders, K. Weeding, G. Anderson, F. R. Mellor, H. K. Gerrard, L. Taylor, H. W. Soothill.

Second Row— —, C. G. Savage, R. E. Boardman (Secretary), H. G. Bishop, D. E. Ryan, J. H. Astell, F. Moore, T. Burnaby, W. Hutchinson, A. S. Harrison, C. H. Cane.

Third Row—J. R. Abel, J. B. Randell, S. J. McGibbon, S. Grueber, A. G. Strickland, J. M. Ward, A. E. Herring, E. E. Herrod, E. E. Saunders, F. Simper, J. M. Martin, J. W. Blick.

Fourth Row (sitting)—W. H. Calvert, R. Carter, P. H. Thomas, J. P. Piggott, E. Ross, Hon. R. Cosgrove, M.H.A. (Minister for Agriculture, Tasmania), J. B. Mills (President), C. O. Smith, G. W. Brown, H. G. Colombie, H. Thomson, G. W. Wickens, E. A. Benjafield.

Front Row—F. Cave, A. J. Honey, L. J. Jenkins, R. Moulds, B. J. Pearsall, L. St. Ledger, A. J. Cooper.

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In seconding, Mr. Astell said that the delegation had rendered good service to Australia. He hoped the New Zealanders would come to Australia on the next occasion. It had to be recognised that the British grower had a right to his own market. Mr. Piggott supported. The motion was carried.

Overseas Shipping Freights.

Mr. Moore moved:

"That the Commonwealth Government be requested to take action with the Overseas Shipping Representatives' Association, and that pressure be brought to secure a reduction in the freight on Apples and Pears."

Mr. Ryan seconded.

Mr. Burnaby (Tasmanian State Fruit Board) said it was an anomaly when Apples and Pears went away in the same holds, for a higher freight to be charged on Pears.

The motion was carried.

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On resuming the Conference on October 29, Mr. Ryan said that high freights were a consequence of the monopoly granted to shipping companies, and he moved:

"That the Commonwealth Government be requested to remove clause 7c from the Australian Industries Preservation Act."

Mr. Taylor seconded.

Mr. Astell opposed the motion. Certainly other producers had received freight reductions to the detriment of fruit, but the remedy was not the breaking up of the Australian Overseas Transport Association. The responsibility would be too great in arranging for refrigerated space.

Mr. Brown also strongly opposed Mr. Ryan's motion. The present system provided the means whereby the fruitgrowers of Australia could arrange for the lifting of their export quantities, and an orderly programme was being built. A free scramble for the fruit freights would neither provide the required tonnage nor bring about freight reduction.

The Chairman said there were two parties to the contract, and under the present arrangements the duty devolved upon the shipowners to provide the tonnage agreed upon to lift the fruit crop. During the fruit export season other primary exporting industries had to reduce their quantities to provide fruit space. A catch-as-catch-can policy would be of no value to fruitgrowers. Much skilled work was necessary to provide the ships for the required fruit export at the several Australian ports.

Mr. Simper read figures showing the arrivals of Australian fruit into the United Kingdom. It was evident that an earnest endeavor was being made to spread the arrivals as evenly as possible.

Mr. Thompson (Tas. State Fruit Board) supported Mr. Ryan's motion.

Mr. Hutchinson said that while a reduction of freight was needed, it would be fatal to do anything that would bring about disorganised arrivals.

Mr. Blick expressed the opinion that it would be a fatal mistake for Australian Apple growers to attempt to break down British shipping companies by introducing foreign competition.

Mr. Ryan's motion was defeated.

Maturity of Fruit.

Mr. Martin moved:

"That action be taken to prevent the shipment of immature fruit in future seasons, and that all States should fix annually the maturity dates for the first shipment of all varieties."

He said the Western Australia had noted with regret that Granny Smiths had been exported in February. Such fruit was obviously immature. He commended the practice which had been found successful in W.A., namely for picking dates for

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Apple & Pear Council (Cont'd).

individual districts to be decided upon annually at a conference attended by growers, shippers and the Dept. of Agriculture.

Mr. Simper seconded.

Mr. Herring said that early shipments of Granny Smiths had only been made to meet a known demand in U.K. for early cookers. These shipments depended upon the extent of the overcarry of Bramleys in England.

Both Mr. Astell and Mr. Taylor considered Conference was treading on dangerous ground. There was a wide variation in the seasonal conditions in the several parts of the State; while agreeing that immature fruit should not be sent, it would be difficult to decide upon maturity dates to suit all growers in all districts.

Mr. Soothill said that the immature fruit exported was harmful to the industry. There was a distinct danger of Granny Smith losing its good name on the English market. Last season the first shipment of Grannies was on February 11. Yet Western Australia would not ship any of this variety until March 26. It would be said that the early shipment of Grannies brought good prices; this was admitted, but it only caused a general lowering of the following shipments.

At the request of Mr. Piggott, Mr. Martin divided his motion into two and moved:

"That action be taken to prevent the shipment of immature fruit in future seasons."

The motion was carried.

Mr. Martin then moved:

"That all States should fix annually the maturity dates for the first shipment of all varieties."

He said that until this problem was faced, satisfaction would not be achieved in the regulation of fruit exports. It should be remembered that these maturity dates were arranged in accordance with conditions in different districts.

Mr. Ryan seconded.

Mr. Burnaby was of the opinion that it would be impossible even to fix maturity dates for orchards in specific districts.

Mr. Carter finally moved:

"That it be a recommendation to the States that they endeavor to fix annually the maturity dates for the first shipments of all varieties of export fruit."

Mr. Martin seconded.

The motion was carried.

Committees.

Committees were appointed as follow (with power to add):—

Grading Regulations: Messrs. Ryan, Ross, Hutchinson, Scott, Herring, Randell, Colombie, M. Calvert, together with Mr. Thomson (Department of Commerce), and State Supervising Officers.

Trade with Ports Other than U.K.: Messrs. Smith, Simper and Blick.

Local Marketing: Messrs. Soothill, Cave, Anderson, Herring, Thomson (Tas.), Jenkins, Moore, Burnaby and Abel.

The Quota System.

Mr. Astell introduced the subject of the quota system for deciding on exports from the several States, and urged that February shipments and shipments for the Continent be included.

Speaking in support of the present system, Mr. Brown said that February shipments had no real effect on the bulk marketing of Australian fruit in England. A quota was necessary for the main shipping months and this formed the basis of negotiation with New Zealand to supply the British market with the quantity which could be reasonably absorbed. Experience had proved that more actual money was received by growers on the basis of a joint export with N.Z. of 4½ million cases as compared with the sending of six to seven million. The only alternative to the quota system was a price-cutting war with other exporting countries. With regard to supplies for the Continent—or the East for that matter—wherever the trade could be secured, it was only right that it should be handled by those who could make the necessary arrangements, quite apart from the quotas for the limited period in U.K.

The Chairman said that the publication of figures indicating heavy total exports had a definitely depressing effect on the mentality of buyers. In any case it would be impossible to include figures for Continental exports as such could not be forecast. Another aspect was that whereas the quality of Australian fruit exports was appreciably rising, it must be remembered that the American boxed Apple trade was uniformly reliable, and transactions for large quantities could be made on the reputation of the brand alone. When Australia achieved this position it would be possible for quantities to be increased as the buyers would prefer uniformly reliable Apples from Australia, six to seven weeks from the trees, to the nine-months-old American Winesaps.

Mr. Colombie concurred with this view and said that of the restricted quantities sent, a proportion was not of the quality desired by buyers, and there were still too many varieties. The solution was the sending of the right varieties of the right quality.

Mr. Ross said that Australia had unquestionably benefited by the quota system. We must continue to improve our quality.

Mr. Ryan: Can we increase our quantities?

Mr. Ross: Yes, but the increase will be gradual, and it will be on the basis of quality alone.

It had to be remembered, continued Mr. Ross, that South Africa was increasing her exports of Apples, whilst S. America was now sending larger quantities of very high quality Apples. The work of Mr. Mills at Ottawa in securing the duty of 4/6 per cwt., was of great value. In the past season, when it became known that the proposed quantity from Australia and New Zealand was 5,100,000 cases, the trade immediately stated this was too much, and the decision to limit the combined total to 4½ million was applauded. It would be unwise to increase the quota this season.

There was still another factor, Mr. Ross said, and that was the action of New Zealand in withdrawing 200,000 cases from the market and storing them (because of the shortage of the British crop) thus giving Australia a clearer market for the last three or four weeks.

Mr. Simper stated that an increase of the duty in Britain on foreign fruit was desired. The Council was work for this increase of duty.

After further discussion in which Mrs. M. Calvert, Mr. Piggott, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Cane and Mr. Taylor, took part, Mr. Astell said he was satisfied with the explanations given and he would not press for a resolution regarding an alteration to the present system.

Australian Overseas Transport Association.

Mr. Astell moved:

"That in the event of the continuation of the Australian Overseas Transport Association, that body be asked to amend its constitution for representatives of the fruit producers' interests in order that their industry may be endowed with the same facilities as other primary producers."

Mr. Piggott said that the A.O.T.A. was purely an administrative body, the purpose of which was to sign agreements with the shipping companies at rates previously agreed upon between the interests concerned and the shipping companies. Any matters relating to freight on fruit were dealt with by the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council.

The chairman explained that the members of the A.O.T.A. were the signatories to the agreements. Fruitgrowers had always been given the right to attend conferences with the Overseas Shipping Representatives' Association (O.S.R.A.) on freight matters.

The motion was withdrawn.

Pear Export.

Mr. Moore moved:

"That in accordance with the request of the O.S.R.A., the word 'Pears' be clearly marked on all cases of Pears for export."

Mr. Thomson (Dept. of Commerce) said that as the regulations laid down that packages must be marked with a true trade description, it was necessary for the word "Pears" to appear on cases containing that fruit, and that this provision would be enforced.

Mr. Moore moved:

"That the use of the words 'Three Quarter Case' be discontinued as regards the standard Pear export case and that an endeavor be made to obtain a reduction of freight on Pears exported in this case."

Mr. Mellor, in seconding, said that if shipping the Pears as "Three-quarter case" the freight of 3/2 was charged, but if described as the standard Pear case, the freight was 3/6.

In the discussion which followed, it was decided that the executive of this Council should discuss with the O.S.R.A. the question of permitting standard boxes of Pears to be shipped under and described on the bill of lading as "standard Pear boxes" in lieu of having the case described on the bill of lading as "three-quarter case."

Mr. Moore moved that all fruit shipped under permit be subject to re-examination at the port of shipment.

He said that the original idea was to provide that Pears sent say from Tasmania to Melbourne for shipment, should be subject to re-examination before being placed in holds containing pre-cooled Pears. He had been asked to widen his motion to include "all fruit," because of the possibility of Apples needing re-examination before being stowed in ships' holds.

Considerable discussion followed in which it was contended there was no necessity for Northern Tasmanian Apples to be "pulled about" at Melbourne for re-examination a few hours after they had been passed for export in Tasmania.

Mr. Moore then explained the system of pre-cooling Pears for export from Victoria. It was only reasonable, he said, that every precaution should be taken to ensure that Tasmanian Pears should be examined before stowage for export, to make sure that the condition was right, else other Pears in the same hold would be endangered. He altered his motion to read:

"That all Pears for the United Kingdom and Continent shipped under permit be subject to re-examination at the port of shipment."

Mr. Astell seconded.—Carried.

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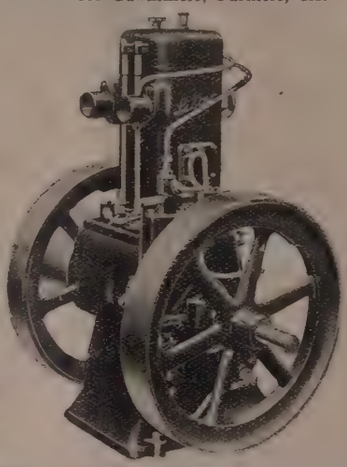

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APPLE AND PEAR COUNCIL—Continued

The Pre-cooling of Pears.

Mr. Moore moved:

"That it be a recommendation to the States that wherever possible, all Pears for export should be pre-cooled."

Mr. Brown seconded.—Carried.

Pears for the Near East.

Mr. Blick moved:

"That the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council allow for the export of Pears from New South Wales in two cases, viz.: The Standard North-West box, 18 x 11½ x 10½, and the standard Pear case, 18 x 11½ x 8¼ ins."

Mr. Smith said that he would second the motion if Mr. Blick added the dump case. Mr. Blick agreed. After discussion, Mr. Blick altered his motion to apply to ports other than the United Kingdom and Continent.

The motion was lost.

Counts on Pear Boxes.

Mr. Thomson (Dept. of Commerce) read a letter from Australia House stating British retailers desired the count instead of size on Pear cases, Mr. K. Weeding (Vic.), Mr. Ross and others concurred.

Mr. Brown moved:

"That with a view to the adoption of the numerical marking on packages of Pears, this matter be brought forward in twelve months' time and that in the meantime departmental officers consult with the Department of Commerce regarding a uniform Pear packing chart for the whole of Australia."

In answer to Mr. Ward, the Chairman said it was desired to have a chart for the Standard Pear case.

Apple Packing Chart.

Mr. Colombie referred to the necessity for a uniform Apple packing chart for the Canadian type case, and moved that the Department of Commerce be asked to prepare this as soon as possible in conjunction with State Departments of Agriculture.

Mr. Carter seconded.—Carried.

Pear Packing Material.

Mr. Thomson (Dept. of Commerce) said that the Department of Commerce had received a strong protest from a grower in Tasmania against the compulsory use of packing material in cases of Pears. In the discussion the opinion was expressed that the sender of the protest was apparently under the misapprehension of believing that strawboards were compulsory.

It was decided on the motion of Messrs. Brown and Moore to reaffirm the necessity for the continuance of the regulation making compulsory the use of suitable packing material.

Packing Material for Apples.

Mr. Thomson said that at a meeting of the State Supervising Officers it had been decided to place before the Council a unanimous resolution as follows:—

(1) That the regulations be amended to provide that in cases of Apples for export suitable packing material be used on tops and bottoms.

(2) That it be a recommendation that the use of wood wool be discontinued as early as possible.

Mr. Ryan moved:

"That it be made compulsory to use suitable packing, preferably strawboards, on sides, tops and bottoms in Apples packed for export."

Mr. Astell seconded.

Mr. Smith moved as an amendment:

"That the packing material be used on tops and bottoms."

The amendment was carried, Tasmanian shippers dissenting. On the amendment becoming the motion it was carried.

A Message to Our Overseas Friends

When you are requiring TASMANIAN APPLES at F.O.B. or C.I.F. prices, may we have the opportunity of quoting you?

View of H. Jones & Co.'s I-X-L Factory, including large cool storage facilities for overseas Apple export, being in such close proximity to deep sea wharves.

H. JONES & Co. Pty. Ltd.
HOBART

Cable and Telegraphic Address: PAVO, Hobart. Codes: New Standard, Bentleys, A.B.C. 6th Edition.

Apple and Pear Council (Cont'd)

Moisture Content of Pear Cases.

Mr. M. Calvert referred to the decisions of the Sydney Conference, 1934, and said that decision as to 20 per cent. moisture in case material referred to Pears only. Yet under the gazetted regulation the 20 per cent. moisture content was included for Apple cases.

After reference to the minutes the Chairman stated Mr. Calvert's contention was correct and it was decided to ask the Department of Commerce to instruct their officers to use discretion in regard to the application of the regulation to Apple case timber.

Co-ordinating Officer.

Mr. Martin moved:

"That the Commonwealth Government be asked to appoint a co-ordinating officer to visit all States to obtain uniform interpretation of the export regulations."

Mr. Thomson said he thought better service was being rendered by annual conferences of State supervising officers.

It was decided not to press the motion but to keep the matter open for future consideration.

Wednesday, October 30.

Committees on: (a) Grading Regulations, (b) Shipments to Places Other than U.K. and Continent, (c) Finance, and (d) Local Marketing, met during the morning.

On the Council resuming at 2 p.m., Mr. W. M. Carne (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research), addressed the Council on the subject of the relation of crop size to the keeping of Apples, and was cordially thanked on the motion of Messrs. Herring and Ryan.

Proxy for C.O.D.

The Chairman announced that a telegram had been received nominating Col. Herrod to act as proxy for the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, Brisbane.

Export Grading Regulations.

On behalf of the Committee on Grading Regulations, Mr. H. G. Colombie recommended as follows:—

That no more varieties be compulsorily eliminated for the present from the Overseas Export List.

Wellington Pippin: To remain as experimental for one year (then subject to revision).

Australian Beauty: To remain as No. 3 (S.A. and Tas. varieties to be compared by Departmental experts).

Spitzenberg: Not to be included.

That with the exception of French Crab, the Export Regulation governing the even color grading of Apples to be eliminated.

French Crab: The following to be an addition to regulation: Extra Fancy shall contain 70 per cent. green color, but Fancy grade may contain green and/or colored Apples.

Experimental Shipments of New Varieties: That special permits be granted for Experimental shipments of unlisted varieties on the recommendation of the Departments of Agriculture.

Gravensteins and Rymers: Deletion from exports maintained.

Scarlet Pearmain: The initials to be S.P.M. instead of S.P.N. (as in regulation).

Sturmer: The initials to be S,T,P, instead of St.P.

Ribston Pippin: Delete color requirements (now 30 per cent. E.F.—10 per cent. F.), becomes even color.

C.O.P.: Extra Fancy remain 30 per cent. F. now reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent.

Dougherty: Ex. F. reduced from 50 per cent. to 40 per cent. F. to remain at 20 per cent.

Rokewood: Ex. F. reduced from 50 per cent. to 40 per cent. F. to remain at 20 per cent.

Alexander: Transfer from No. 2 to No. 3, i.e., can be exported in 1936, but may be deleted in 1937.

Aromatic: Leave as No. 3.

Wellington: Leave as Experimental.

Pomme de Neige: Leave as No. 3 (recommended for earliest elimination).

Crow Egg: Leave as No. 2.

Geeveston Fanny: Leave as No. 2.

Mobbs Codlin: Leave as No. 3 (but recommend earliest elimination).

Reinnette: Leave as No. 3.

Shroeders: Transfer from Culinary to Dual and alter sizes (now 2½ to 3) to be 2¾ to 3.

The foregoing report was unanimously adopted by Mr. Ryan's motion.

It was further decided that when in contact with New Zealand, delegates to direct attention to the many varieties which were exported from N.Z. to U.K. in 1935, and to suggest their early elimination.

The list of N.Z. varieties referred to is as follows:—

N.Z. Exports in 1935 to U.K.

Brounlees Russett, 42; Canadian Red, 87; Parlin's Beauty, 106; Simmonds Winter, 121; Kidd's Orange Red, 45; Stark, 133; Brighton, 304; Desert Gold, 351; Frimley Beauty, 491; Blenheim Orange, 543; Spitzenberg, 839; Willie Sharp, 852; Premier, 854; Adams Permain (King Pippin?), 1,157; Glengyle Red (Rome Beauty?), 42; Lord Wolseley, 6,808; Gravenstein, 3,173; Pioneer, 2,421.

Mr. Brown stated that the variety exported from New Zealand as Ballarat was identical with Stewart's Seedling in Australia. It was decided to seek uniform nomenclature.

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman conveyed a hearty vote of thanks to the Committee.

Mr. Taylor was advised, in answer to a question, that Sturmers could be exported up to 2¾ (including 2⅞)—no color requirements.

In answer to Mr. Thomson (Dept. of Commerce) the Chairman stated it was desired to retain the experimental varieties in the regulations for another year, and that the Council would welcome reports from London regarding their condition and sales.

Trade to Ports Other Than U.K. and Continent.

On behalf of the Committee, Mr. Simper reported as follows:—

Sizes and Varieties to Outports other than U.K. and Continent of Europe.

Fancy and Ex. Fancy Grade:

Rymer	2¼	to	2¾
Pioneer	2¼	„	3
Spitzenberg	2¼	„	2¾
Gravenstein	2¼	„	2¾
Coleman	2¼	„	2¾
Stayman	2¼	„	3
Cleos	2¼	„	3
G. Smith	2¼	„	3¼
Nickajack	2¼	„	3¼
Dunns	2¼	„	3¼
Democrats	2¼	„	3¼
McIntosh Red	2¼	„	3
Sturmer	2¼	„	3
Jonathans	2	„	2¾
Rokewood	2	„	2¾
Yates	2	„	2¾
Dougherty	2	„	2¾
K. David	2	„	2¾

Also all other varieties and sizes which are allowed to be shipped to Europe.

Extra sizes to be allowed to be shipped to the Continent only, over and above sizes now being shipped.

Granny Smith, 3¼ in. maximum.
Dunns, 3¼ in. maximum.
Cleos., 3 in. maximum.
Sturmer, 3 in. maximum.

Mr. Simper moved, Mr. Smith seconded:—

"That the list of varieties as set out by the Committee be gazetted for shipment to ports other than U.K. and Continent."—Carried.

Mr. Simper moved, Mr. Martin seconded:—

"That 3¼ Dunns and Granny Smith, and 3 in. Cleos. and Sturmers, be permitted to be exported to France and Southern Europe by direct shipment."

After considerable discussion in which opposition to the resolution was expressed, the motion was put to the vote and carried.

Finance.

On behalf of the Finance Committee, Mr. Brown reported that their recommendations were:—

(1) That the levy of ¾d. be adopted for 1936.
(2) That the closing date for refunds from Rebate and Trust A/c. be December 31, 1935.
(3) That it was essential for the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council to be represented at the London Conference in 1936, also at the Conference in 1937, when the Tariff under the Ottawa Conference would be reviewed, and that if it became essential to collect for the money to call upon the State Associations to provide the sum needed proportionate to their exports.
(4) That increased representation for Tasmania on the Council be provided by the addition of one grower and one shipper.

At the request of Mr. Herring, Mr. Brown agreed to withdraw, until later in the Conference, the subject of the 1936 levy.

Mr. Taylor stated that having examined the basis of finance of the Mainland State Associations, he desired to withdraw the figures given by him earlier in the Conference. The position in Tasmania, however, needed to be on a more equitable basis; in the Mainland States, growers and shippers paid their share equally of the export levy, while in Tasmania the growers paid all the levy. He asked State Associations and the Executive to consider the whole subject of the basis of the Council's finances and to assist in drawing up the best system possible.

The Chairman said that consideration would be given to this subject. As the Council had power only to co-opt., the additional grower and shipper member it might be a suggestion to the present affiliated Tasmanian Shippers' Committee that they co-opt. a member of the Brokers' Association. He moved that the recommendation of the Finance Committee be adopted regarding the additional representation for Tasmania. Mr. Smith seconded.

Mr. Astell expressed appreciation for the manner in which the Tasmanian proposals had been met. The Council was doing a big work, and would have his entire support. It was necessary to be represented at the London Conferences and an increase in the levy of 1/16d. in the levy might be necessary.

Mr. Ryan stated that he hoped the new proposals might bring the Shippers and Brokers' Representatives' Associations closer together.

The motion was carried.

Combined Voting.

Mr. Astell moved:

"That all motions be put to a combined vote of shippers and growers." Mr. Ryan seconded.

Mr. Brown gave details of the success which had attended the present separate voting clause in this Council and in other organisations of a similar character. Messrs. Herring, Hutchinson, Randell and Martin spoke in support of the present system.

Mr. Smith suggested the withdrawal of the motion, and Mr. Astell, with the consent of his seconder, agreed.

The motion was therefore withdrawn.

Tariffs, and Trade Agreements.

Mr. Martin moved:

"That owing to the urgent need for the expansion of markets for Australian primary producers, this Conference requests the Commonwealth Government to make more liberal trade agreements with those countries that have given highly favorable trade to the Commonwealth and that this resolution be forwarded to the Minister for Commerce."

Mr. Simper seconded.—Carried.

Mr. Scott moved:

"That the Federal Government be asked to revise the tariff Schedules on all requirements for orchardists that cannot be produced economically locally."

Mr. Brown seconded.—Carried.

Mr. Hutchinson moved:

"That the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council be requested to make every endeavor to secure a relief grant as in 1933 and 1934, for Apples and Pears exported in 1935."

Mr. Moore seconded.—Carried.

Advertising Fruit in U.K.

A copy of the report of the 1935 advertising campaign in U.K., prepared for the Dept. of Commerce by Mr. A. E. Hyland, was circulated to each delegate.

Mr. Colombie directed attention to the diminishing contributions for advertising from the London fruit trade.

Mr. Brown moved:

"That a letter be sent to the National Federation of Fruit and Potato trades on this subject, and that a copy of the letter be sent to Mr. Hyland."

Mr. Astell seconded.—Carried.

Mr. Piggott referred to a paragraph in Mr. Hyland's report which dealt with complaints in U.K. regarding short weight of fruit in cases.

Mr. Hutchinson suggested that this might be due to a possible lighter texture of Australian fruit.

Mr. Moore spoke of the emphasis on Apple advertising and urged more publicity for Pears. He moved:

"That this Council requests increased publicity for Australian Pears in U.K. proportionate to the

W. D. Peacock & Co.

PTY. LTD.

PRINCE'S WHARF - HOBART - TASMANIA

PULPING FACTORY AT GROVE, HUON.

Cables: "POMO"

Codes:
A.B.C., 4th, 5th and 6th.
Bentley's — Western Union.

Jam Manufacturers, Fruit Canners

— and —

Fresh Fruit Exporters

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

APPLE AND PEAR COUNCIL—Continued

amount contributed by way of levy."

Mr. Ryan seconded.—Carried.

On Mr. Mellor's motion, a resolution was also carried congratulating Mr. Hyland and the London trade publicity staff for their efficient methods of advertising Australian products in U.K.

Thursday, October 31, 1935.

Council Resumed Sitting at 9.45 a.m., Mr. Mills Presided.

Local Marketing.

Mr. Herring submitted report of the Local Marketing Committee. After full discussion the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolutions Arising Out of the Interstate Sub-Committee Appointed by the Apple and Pear Export Council.

"That it be a recommendation to the Apple and Pear Export Council to be forwarded as a recommendation to the various States that in view of the anticipated heavy increase of Apples and Pears available for Australian markets:—

(a) That the standard of quality grade in respect to Apples and Pears especially moving interstate be raised.

(b) That such standards as are adopted be thoroughly enforced by the respective State officers.

(c) That a body be created in each State to consist of growers and distributors as organised bodies with power to co-opt. to deal with all matters appertaining to marketing Apples and Pears in Australia.

(d) That the executive of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, with power to add, be authorised to work in conjunction with State bodies respecting Australian markets.

(e) That it be a further recommendation to the States that a more rigid grade quality be thoroughly applied to such State's home market.

(f) That the income for publicity be provided by such financial arrangement as may be determined by the Committee to be appointed.

(g) That the Committee be requested to consider the possibilities of forecasting quantities to be marketed with the object of obtaining the better regulated clearances.

(h) This Committee views with alarm the steady increase of Australian Apple production, and considers that such may easily effect any benefits achieved by organisation; that the Council be requested to consider what steps should be taken to safeguard this angle, and that it be requested to draw the attention of growers in its report to the dangers of this position."

On the motion of Messrs. Moore and Brown, it was further decided:

"That it be a recommendation from this Council to the State Governments 'That further plantings be discouraged' until such time as the home markets of the Commonwealth have been rehabilitated."

It was decided on the. motion. of Messrs. Astell and Ryan:

"That it be in instruction to the executive of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council to approach the Federal Government for assistance in advertising Apples and Pears on the Australian markets."

Litigation re Pear Export.

Mr. Herring reported that, acting on Council's advice, it had been decided by the Batlow Packing House Co. to take action against a shipping company for faulty carriage of Pears on the "Port Brisbane," the action to be launched in Australia.

As this affected growers of Pears throughout Australia, he asked that the Council make a contribution to the legal expenses.

After discussion in Committee, when full details were given, the following resolution was carried on the motion of Messrs. Brown and Astell:

"That it be a strong recommendation from this Council to its constituent State bodies to examine the possibility of assisting the funds for prosecuting the 'Port Brisbane' Pear litigation case."

Trade With N.Z.

Mr. Herring moved:

"That in view of the embargo on the importation of Apples from countries affected with fireblight having been removed, the Commonwealth Government be requested to define its attitude with regard to compensation to growers should the disease be introduced into Australia."

Mr. Thomson (Dept. of Commerce) said that the proclamation of April, 1934, permitting the introduction of Apples from New Zealand into Australia, had been rescinded a month ago. Now, all plants or parts of plants including the fruit (but excluding the seeds) of the family Rosacea from any country in which fireblight existed were prohibited from importation into Australia.

Mr. Herring therefore withdrew his motion.

Loading Ships for Export.

Mr. Blick moved:

"That the State Railways throughout the Commonwealth be requested to give special consideration to exporters by extending the time allowed for demurrage in respect to trucks loaded with fruit for export and consigned direct to ship's side."

Mr. Ross seconded.—Carried.

Conference, London, 1936.

The Chairman gave details of the Empire fruit organisation created in London following the Ottawa Conference and the Imperial Fruit Conference in London (presided over by Mr. G. W. Brown).

Additional particulars were given by Messrs. Ross, Brown and others.

Mr. Ross moved:

"That this Council send a delegate to the London Fruit Conference in 1936."

Mr. Astell seconded.—Carried.

Mr. Ross expressed the view that besides being directly represented at the Empire Producers' Conference at London, in 1936, it was also of paramount importance that a direct delegate from the Council attend the London Conference in 1937, when the Ottawa agreements would be reviewed.

Levy for 1936.

Mr. Brown moved:

"That the levy for 1936 be ½d."

Mr. Piggott seconded.—Carried.

White Wood Boxes.

Regarding the method of securing drawback of duty on imported white wood boxes, Mr. Simper moved:

"That the executive approach the Customs Dept. and request that the method now insisted upon by the Customs Dept. in the lodging of entries, payment of duty, etc., and the cancellation of securities be amended to permit imported whitewood boxes in shooks intended for packing of export fruit to be dealt with in a similar manner to granulated corkdust imported for export Grapes by the lodging of a security—such security to be subsequently released

"Willow" Brand Woodwool

Prevents the Bruising of Fruit

OVERSEAS RECEIVERS SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE USE OF "WILLOW" BRAND WOODWOOL ON THE TOPS AND BOTTOMS OF FRUIT CASES.

"Willow" Brand Woodwool is made in Australia, being treated under a patent process, and securely packed in Bales containing 1 cwt.

View of a portion of the Willow Products Co.'s factory at Launceston, Tas., showing raw material ready to be treated

Special Qualities Suitable for Fruit Packing

FRUITGROWERS! Use "Willow" Brand Woodwool and ensure the safe arrival of your Fruit on the Home Market

Special types of Woodwool also manufactured for the packing of Grapes, Tropical Fruits, Confectionery, Eggs, Crockery and Ironmongery, and all heavy goods.

— Special Grades for Toy Manufacturers and Upholstering. —

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF "WILLOW" BRAND PATENT PROCESSED WOODWOOL.

Willow Products Co.

Newstead, Launceston,

TASMANIA

by the signing of a statutory declaration by the growers."
Mr. Bishop seconded.—Carried.

Federal Grant.

Mr. Blick directed attention to the proposed grant of £100,000 from the Federal Government to the fruit industry, which he understood was in lieu of reduction of freight. In the two previous years the grant was £125,000. He asked: was this to be a diminishing figure, until its possible disappearance.

Mr. Bishop said that the distribution of the grant in S. Australia was unsatisfactory.

Mr. Herrod said the amount had only so far been placed on the estimates and Acts of Parliament were needed to make it available.

Mr. Blick moved:

"That the matter of the grant from the Federal Government be referred to the executive committee of this Council."

Mr. Smith seconded.—Carried.

Mr. Moore stated that in discussions on the grant and freight reduction it should be noted that the recent freight reduction on Apples did not apply to Pears.

The Chairman stated this matter would have the attention of the executive.

Re-working of Fruit Trees.

Mr. Ryan urged that a scheme be drawn up for compensation to growers for the re-working of fruit trees.

Mr. Brown stated this matter had been before the Council and the Executive for some considerable time, but it had been found impossible to arrive at any equitable basis.

No action was taken.

Trimmed Dump Cases.

Mr. Thomson (Dept. of Commerce) said that at a Conference of State Supervising Officers it had been decided to recommend to the Council an alteration to the regulations re cases for export, the words to be added ... seasoned hardwood or softwood ... **"And where deemed necessary the outside edges to be trimmed."**

Messrs. Burnaby (Tas. State Fruit Board), Ross and Taylor spoke in favor as regards the dump case. Mr. Mellor opposed.

After discussion, the Council resolved **to approve of the proposed alteration to the regulations as to apply to dump cases.**

Next Conference, Adelaide.

On the motion of Messrs. Bishop and Carter it was decided to hold the next Conference at Adelaide, the date to be left to the Executive.

Office Bearers.

Mr. Moore proposed that Mr. J. B Mills be re-elected President. Mr. Martin seconded. There were no other nominations. Mr. Moore put the resolution which was carried with applause.

In congratulating Mr. Mills on his re-election, Mr. Moore spoke of the efficient manner in which Mr. Mills had always carried out his duties.

Congratulations were also extended by Messrs. Martin, Ryan, Randell, Herring, Herrod, Brown, Ross and Honey.

Mr. Mills suitably responded.

On the motion of Messrs. Blick and Ryan, Mr. C. O. Smith was elected Vice-President.

In congratulating Mr. Smith, Mr. Brown spoke appreciatively of the previous Vice-President, Mr. Pearsall. Mr. Smith suitably responded.

Votes of Thanks.

It was decided to send a letter of appreciation to Sir John Evans (Tasmanian Steamships Pty. Ltd.), and the Tasmanian State Railways for travelling facilities afforded.

Votes of thanks were recorded to the Tasmanian State Fruit Board (and the Secretary, Mr. Honey), the Department of Commerce, State Departments of Agriculture, to the Hobart Athenaeum Club and the Civic Club.

Thanks to the Secretary of the Council were conveyed by Mr. Bishop.

Mr. Moore spoke of the great services rendered on behalf of the industry by Mr. E. Ross and moved: "That a letter of appreciation be sent."

Mr. Hutchinson seconded.—Carried with applause.

Mr. Ross duly responded.

Sympathy was expressed with Mr. H. W. Soothill, who had been taken ill during the Conference Session. It was decided to send a letter of sympathy.

Before the Conference concluded, Mr. Ryan stated he would like to express his pleasure at its success. He felt sure the Council was on the right lines and could perform useful service for the industry.

The Chairman cordially thanked Mr. Ryan for his appreciation, and declared the Conference closed.

History and Development of the Tasmanian Fruit Industry

MORE THAN FOR anything else, Tasmania is known, the world over, for Apple production, and in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe Tasmania and Apples are synonymous terms used to describe a quality which has been consistently maintained over many years.

On the island, the area registered for Apple production is computed at 24,000 acres, producing a total yield of about 3¾ million bushels. The chief Apple-growing districts are the Huon Velley, Derwent Valley, Bagdad Valley, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Tasman's Peninsula, Lilydale, Scottsdale and the Tamar Valley.

The value of virgin land fluctuates from £3 to £10 per acre, according to its locality and quality, and its access to road and water. The only Crown lands now available are generally remote from land and water transport, but can be obtained for from 10/- to £1 per acre in limited areas.

Being generally heavily timbered, the cost of clearing virgin land varies from £15 to £25 per acre, so that an estimate of acquiring virgin land sufficient for, say, 2,000 trees may be estimated at around £600, though established holdings are only acquired at much greater cost.

Drainage conditions vary according to contour, aspect, etc., and cannot be properly estimated in any general review, but it is submitted that an average Tasmanian orchard does not reach mature bearing stage for commercial returns until in about its 8th year.

An average Tasmanian orchard, in full bearing, capable of producing about 200 bushels per acre, is valued at approximately £75 per acre. But these estimates vary, and are used only to give a fair average indication of normal conditions in Tasmania, where some orchards produce even up to 1,000 bushels, whilst others produce less than the average mentioned. Taking 200 bushels as an average guide, the cost of production may be stated to vary from 2/- to 2/6 per acre, covering cultivation, spraying, harvesting and transport to the packing sheds.

In considering the history and development of the Tasmanian fruit industry, we introduce a very brief history of the island itself.

The Mainland.

The continent of Australia was first discovered in 1609 by Don Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, and was then thought to be some great land running down to the south pole. It was originally known as New Holland, and was reported by subsequent adventurous navigators to be as big as Europe. Different navigators claimed the discovery of various parts of the coastline, which were named by them after themselves, their ships, or their countries, as instanced by Pieter Carpentier, discovering and naming the Gulf of Carpentaria in 1628.

Discovery of Tasmania.

When Anthony Van Diemen was Governor General of the Dutch East Indies, he decided to explore the southern continent, and commissioned Captain Abel Tasman to make an expedition from Batavia in two ships, the "Heemskirk" and the "Zeehan," which left Batavia in August, 1642, and in December of that year the Dutch flag was planted on shore between Forrester's Peninsula and Maria Island, in Marion Bay. Tasmania was thereafter known as Van Diemen's Land, in honor of the Governor General above mentioned.

For 130 years the island was not visited, as far as history records, until in 1772, when a French captain, Marion du Fresne, with two ships, landed a party. In the next year, Captain Tobias Furneaux, an Englishman, in command of the "Adventure," anchored in the bay now bearing the name of his ship, and in 1777 Captain Cook's "Discovery" anchored in the same bay.

These early navigators were followed by Captain William Bligh in the "Bounty," who is reported to have planted Apple and other fruit trees in 1788, and by Captain Cox in the brig "Mercury" in 1789.

Discovered to be an Island.

Up to this time, Tasmania was thought to be joined to the mainland (New Holland, as Australia was then called), but between 1788 and 1795 various survey expeditions were sent out, and proved that Tasmania was actually an island.

Governor King, of N.S.W., made representations to Great Britain, urging the claiming of the island as a British colony, and the first settlement of white people was made in 1803, and named Hobart, after the then Secretary of State for Colonies, Lord Hobart, with Colonel David Collins as Tasmania's first Lieutenant Governor (1804-1810).

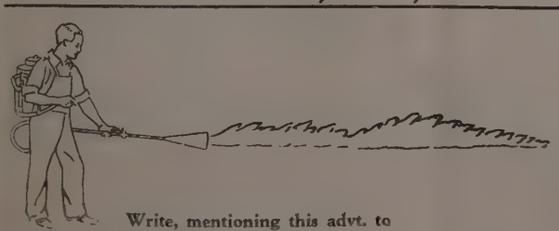
SCENIC MOTOR TOUR.

On Friday, November 1, delegates to the Apple and Pear Export Council Conference were guests of the Tasmanian State Fruit Board on a delightful motor trip to Mt. Wellington, thence to Huonville, Port Huon, and the Channel districts.

At Huonville a visit was paid to the up-to-date works of the Tasmanian Standard Case Co. Pty. Ltd., delegates expressing much interest at the various processes. After an enjoyable lunch at Kermandie, delegates inspected the 110,000 case cool store of the Port Huon Fruitgrowers' Society Ltd., at Port Huon. The manager, Mr. J. P. Piggott showed the visitors over the premises. It was noted the cooling was on the direct expansion system.

The trip was thoroughly enjoyed.

Tasmanian Orchardists' and Producers' Co-operative Association Ltd.
7 MURRAY ST., HOBART
THE MOST PROGRESSIVE GROWERS' ORGANISATION IN TASMANIA.
—"Efficient Service Our Constant Aim."—
SUPPLIERS OF ALL ORCHARD REQUISITES.
SHIPPERS, MERCHANTS AND CONSIGNMENT AGENTS.
London Representatives:—The Overseas Farmers' Co-operative Federation Ltd.
Growers are invited to inspect our consignment realisations and avail themselves of organised marketing. F.O.B. quotations on application.
HUONVILLE REPRESENTATIVE:—MR. J. LUCOCK.
CONSULT THE T.O.P. BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

DESTROY WEEDS, etc., WITH THIS FLAME THROWER

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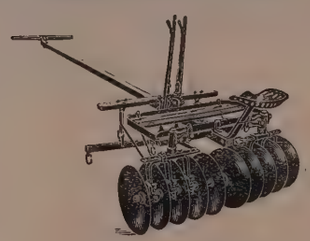
Orchard Implements

Work Well and Last Long

A full line of implements and machines to select from, including Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Horse Hoes, Planters, Fertiliser Distributors, Sprayers, Engines, Chaffcutters, Cream Separators, Milking Machines, etc. Write for illustrated and descriptive catalogues and complete price list—free and post free.

Sunpearl Disc Harrow or Cultivator



Strong, well-balanced, and light in draught, for orchards, row crops and light general work, with two horses. Discs in two gangs can be changed easily for in-throw or out-throw, and are adjustable to cut at any workable angle. Gangs are movable — can be set for work close together, or extended up to two feet to cultivate rows. With pole, neck-yoke and two-horse swings.

Disc.	Size.	Cut.
8	16-inch	4-ft.—£11/10/-
8	20-inch	4-ft.—£12/10/-
10	16-inch	5-ft.—£12/10/-
10	20-inch	5-ft.—£14/0/-
12	20-inch	6-ft.—£15/10/-

Delivery at Sunshine, less 2½ per cent. for cash, or liberal extended terms can be quoted. Ask the local agent, or write to us for the descriptive general catalogue and complete price list—free.

Also obtainable with Scrapers, two-wheel transport truck, and forecarriage in lieu of pole and swings, at small extra charge. Write for the Sunpearl leaflet—free on request—for full details.

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H. V. McKay Massey Harris Pty. Ltd.
Sunshine Harvester Works, Sunshine, W.20., Victoria

The Tasmanian Apple Industry

History and Development

THE EARLIEST RECORDS of Apples being introduced into Tasmania are that Lieut. Bligh in the famous "Bounty" anchored at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island, in the year 1788, and an area was selected at East Cove where Apple and other trees were planted.

A farm owned by a Mr. Dorloff is now situated in the vicinity of where the plantings originally were made. No reliable information, however, is available as to the trees' growth or development, but it is improbable that they survived until the period when permanent settlement was made in this district.

To Lady Franklin, wife of the Governor of Tasmania, Sir John Franklin, falls the honor of first establishing an Apple orchard in the then known Van Diemen's Land in the year 1839. This was situated adjacent to the York Town rivulet at the estuary of the Tamar, where the first settlement took place. A number of the trees are still growing and bearing fruit, although for a considerable period after the abandonment of the settlement they were practically untended.

At about this period John Pascoe Fawkner also established a nursery at Windmill Hill, Launceston, and commenced to import and propagate deciduous fruits. Trees from this nursery were shipped to Victoria and New South Wales. Some of the original plantings are now in bearing in the older settled districts, and there is very little doubt that Fawkner was the pioneer of the Australian Apple industry.

The Commercial Side.

Commercial Apple growing, however, developed more particularly in the southern part of the island, and areas in the Huon Valley were selected and planted with fruit trees in the winters of 1843-1846 by Messrs. Thomas Judd and W. Barnett, at Franklin, and Silas Parsons at the Grove, the principal varieties selected being Ribston Pippin, Alexander, Stone Pippin, French Crab, Scarlet Nonpariel and Reinette du Canada.

At about this period fruit areas were also established in the Derwent Valley, Channel and Glenorchy districts, the trees being found to readily acclimitise and to produce splendid quality fruit. Some of these original plantings are still in cultivation, and although nearly 100 years of age, are producing good quality fruit. Specimens of Sturmer and Crabs frequently crop, 15, 20, 30, 45, and even a greater number of bushels per tree, whilst yields per acre on many commercial areas of these and and other varieties may run from 800-1,200 bushels of picked fruit.

In the early days of the industry, planting was limited to the demands of the local and mainland markets. These were soon overtaken, and it was evident that unless new outlets could be obtained, development would be much restricted.

The Export Trade.

Attention was at this period focussed on the possibilities of developing a European trade, and in the year 1884 the first shipment of 100 cases was made in the s.s. "Warwick," under ordinary storage conditions. The results of this experiment encouraged others to participate, and for a number of years further shipments were made to the London market with varying success.

The figures in regard to this are interesting, and show the steady increase in Apple exports up to the present day. In terms of 10-year averages, the following development is seen:—

Year.	Overseas.	Australian States.
1871 . . .	17,646	114,101
1881 . . .	60,018	113,721
1891 . . .	150,868	214,419
1901 . . .	243,564	425,494
1911 . . .	957,725	No records
1921 . . .	654,536	„
1931 . . .	2,334,740	1,171,540

whilst in 1933-34 season 1,432,098 cases of fruit were shipped to Australian States, comprising 1,396,298 cases Apples and 35,800 cases Pears, and 2,350,000 cases of Apples to overseas markets.

Exports reached their peak during the year 1932, when 3,332,000 cases were shipped overseas and 1,891,539 to Australian markets, and were at their lowest figure during the war period (1918), when only 125 cases were exported overseas. The area at present employed in the production of Apples and Pears is approximately 25,000 acres.

In the early days of the industry, fruit was permitted to be exported under very liberal conditions, the principal stipulation being that it was sound and free from disease.

The competition of foreign countries and other Dominions forced the adoption of defined grades, and in 1921 shipments were forwarded under the designations "Special," "Standard," and "Plain." These have recently been changed to "Extra Fancy" and "Fancy," together with the adoption of color grading in order to bring about uniform grading throughout the Empire.

Export Shipping Conditions.

It is of historic interest to recall that when the first trial shipment, recorded above, was made, the wrapping of Apples, as now done, was unknown, but an experiment was tried of buying the thinnest brown paper available, cutting it into squares, and wrapping each Apple of the eating varieties; the cooking varieties were packed unwrapped. It was partly successful, and the fruit arrived in fair order.

The shipping of Apples in refrigerated space was first tried in 1887, but the attempt was not followed up with any vigor until 1890, when a shipment of 6,068 cases were so despatched on an Orient line boat, followed by two shipments taking 15,343 cases per P. & O. steamers. As a comparison with this early effort, it is interesting to note that Tasmania in 1934 shipped over three million cases of Apples, and that their highest mark was reached in 1932 with 3,415,716 cases. It is known, however, that occasional shipments were made as deck cargo, but, whether they landed in bad order or that the freight expenses were too heavy to warrant this method continuing is not remembered.

After 1887, although refrigeration overcame, to some extent, the risk of the Apples arriving in an unsound condition, they had to go to Victoria by local steamers and be transhipped into mail steamers for the United Kingdom. But still the export business grew, and in 1890 the late Mr. W. D. Peacock, seeing the possibilities in the export of Apples, induced the above-mentioned shipping companies to allow their three boats to

TASMANIAN APPLE INDUSTRY.

(Continued.)

call at Hobart, and from that year this arrangement has been adhered to during the Apple export season, with the exception of the war years, when the British Government assumed control of all shipping, and space for Apples was practically unprocurable.

By 1905 the export business had become established, and, in that year 363,426 cases were shipped to England, and in the years immediately following, Germany and South Africa were included in the markets supplied.

The quantities shipped have consistently risen, since the war years, as the following figures indicate:—

	Cases.
1919	262,633
1920	457,833
1921	585,563
1922	1,354,553
1923	1,562,268
1924	1,008,430
1925	1,354,621
1926	2,147,352
1927	1,105,531
1928	2,804,704
1929	920,851
1930	2,722,568
1931	2,413,597
1932	2,415,716
1933	3,213,992
1934	3,041,175
1935	2,350,000

Thus it will be seen that the fluctuations were comparatively consistent with space available, and were consistently rising, except in 1929, when a particularly light crop was harvested owing to adverse weather conditions.

It is significant that from 1895 onwards, when the late Sir Henry Jones interested himself in the export trade and, in conjunction with Messrs. W. D. Peacock & Co. Pty. Ltd., the two firms combined to obtain improved shipping facilities, reduced freights, etc., the Apple export trade made considerable progress.

Freights Vary.

Whilst, from 1890 to 1895, the freight rate was 4/6 per case, and no guarantee was given to the shipping companies as to the quantity available for shipment, when the system of booking a specified number of cases was adopted, the freight rate dropped to as low as 2/4½ under competitive bidding for cargoes. The guarantee of supplies has at times worked hardship upon agents, who have had to pay dead freight. When supplies were not fully obtainable, especially so in 1903, when the crop was a comparative failure and the shipping companies enforced the guarantee clause, when their ships had to leave Hobart practically empty. Now growers have to book space anticipated, and an allocation is made for each ship during the season.

Varieties.

It can be said of Tasmania, as well as of other Australian States, that too many varieties of Apples are grown. No fewer than 21 different varieties are listed in the office of the Department of Agriculture. A study of the last census taken in 1925, with the percentage of each variety, reveals that the main varieties are as follows: — Sturmer Pippin, 23.6+; Jonathan, 13.1+; Scarlet, 13.1S; Cleopatra (New York Pippin), 11.3+; French Crab, 5.8S; Cox's Orange Pippin, 5.3S; Democrat, 3.1+; Ribston Pippin, 2.8R; Granny Smith, 1.2+; Delicious, 1.1+; Tasman's Pride, 10.7+; Geeveston Fanny, 10.7+.

Legend:

+—Plantings being increased.
S—Plantings stationary.
R—Varieties being converted to other kinds by reworking.

Other varieties reported in very small percentages include: — Democrat, Alfriston, King Pippin, London Pippin (Five Crown), Duke of Clarence, Lalla, Stone Pippin, Crow's Egg, Dunns, and Crofton.

Berry Fruits.

Tasmania grows a fair quantity of berry fruits, which are largely processed and pulped for use by the large jam factories in the State and on the mainland. Mostly grown in the southern area, principally in the Longley, Sandfly and Channel districts, they represent the cultivation of some 2,500 acres, and are composed of Raspberries, 1,300 acres; Black Currants, 700 acres, and other berries, 500 acres.

The total production for last year was approximately: — Raspberries, 6,000,000 lbs.; Black Currants, 3,000,000 lbs.; Gooseberries, 1,000,000 lbs., and Strawberries, 900,000 lbs., the State being particularly well suited to these main varieties, the growing of which is facilitated by many different conditions of soil and climate in the various localities, providing an important branch of the State's horticulture.

Though fluctuating considerably in recent years, the berry fruits industry is at present on a fairly stable footing, following adjustments made by the Sugar Concessions Committee.

The prices paid at the factories during the 1932-33 season are approximately indicative of the average price to be expected by growers:—

	Punnets. or Crates. Pence per lb.	Tubs and Tins. Pence per lb.
Strawberries	4	3½
Raspberries	3½	3
Black Currants	—	3
Loganberries	2¾	2
Red Currants	—	3
Blackberries	—	2½

Gooseberries (in cases of 54 lbs.)—5/7 per bushel.

Besides the fruit taken by the factories, a fresh fruit trade with the mainland is capable of further development, and meets a fair demand in both Sydney and Melbourne markets. A good local demand for Strawberries and Raspberries in punnets is possible during the tourist season, and a rather smaller demand, at remunerative prices, in both Hobart and Launceston for other berry fruits.

With a view to extending the consumption of berry fruits, the Small Fruitgrowers' Association is preparing legislation designed to prohibit the sale of synthetic drinks within the State. The Government will be advised of the importance of some control of the manufacture of such drinks, and asked to assist in their substitution by pure fruit drinks with a consequent greater disposal of a larger proportion of the crop. The pure fruit juice business was fairly well established some years ago, until imitation juices displaced it. It is understood that the Government is disposed to favorably consider some such assistance to berry fruit growers.

Stone Fruits.

Whilst the climate of Tasmania is most suitable for deciduous fruits, without resort to irrigation, and the area laid down in Pear orchards has considerably increased in recent years, approximating some 2,000 acres at present, producing about 275,000 bushels of fruit annually, the production of stone fruits in the southern areas is increasing. Approximately 1,300 acres are in bearing, representing some 120,000 bushels annually.

In Tasmania it is found that Apricots do best in slightly elevated land near inland bodies of salt water, where fogs and spring frosts are not so serious. Good deep soil and drainage is necessary to offset the effects of excessive moisture.

The districts responsible for Apricot culture are mainly Cambridge, Brighton, Bagdad, Glenorchy and Kingston, and the bulk of the crop is used for processing purposes — canning and jamming—although a small quantity is dehydrated and gives a high-quality product, though this process is declining in recent seasons.

Plums and Prunes are grown to a limited extent in most districts, the area reported being approximately 500 acres, producing about 65,000 bushels. Plums are mostly utilised for processing, and a quantity of the Prunes are dehydrated. The cost of production of these varieties is low, and returns, in good seasons, are generally satisfactory.

Markets.

Whilst it is true that the United Kingdom is still the greatest market for Tasmanian Apples, Tasmania is always on the lookout for new markets overseas, and a steady trade is done with Europe, principally through the ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam. Sweden accepts a fair supply of Tasmanian Apples, but mostly they are transhipments from other countries.

Since the first trial shipment of Apples to the United Kingdom in 1884 by Tasmania the export trade has increased to over three million bushels per year, representing two-thirds of the total quantity exported from the Commonwealth.

What of the Future.

It is evident that under the existing conditions of transport, marketing

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Typical Orchards in the foothills of Southern Tasmania.

and distribution, the overseas markets have been over-supplied during the period that Australian Apples are on the markets (April-July), and serious losses have been experienced through the consequent gluts that have occurred.

Under such conditions, as a result of conferences between the Commonwealth and New Zealand, certain restrictions have been imposed with a view to reducing the exportable quantity, and a quota system involving a maximum of approximately 5,000,000 cases has been adopted.

The home trade to the eastern Australian States also reached its peak in 1932, and since then a slight decline is indicated. Here again strong competition is being experienced, especially in N.S.W., where large areas of the favored commercial varieties, that have recently been planted, have come into bearing.

The Apple export industry to-day is in much the same position as other primary industries. Costs of production have been materially decreased, but the burden of heavy freights and marketing charges has not been appreciably lightened, whilst the spending power of our customers, the community, has been substantially decreased. Nevertheless, Apples which are of high quality, carefully packed and presented, are in good demand.

Most growers to-day realise that conditions have substantially altered, that competition is keener, and that they must endeavour to comply with the demands of their customers. The developments during the next few years will be most interesting, and will necessitate the full co-operation of all concerned if the industry is to win through and Tasmania retain its place as the premier Apple exporting country in the Southern Hemisphere.

THE PORT OF MANCHESTER.

In a statement recently issued by Capt. W. J. Wade, of Sydney, the following is stated—"It is estimated that 1,850 tons of butter, 740 tons of cheese, 3,080 tons of frozen and chilled meat, and 2,500 tons of Apples are consumed each week by the population within 50 miles of Manchester (and economic distribution is not limited to that distance), and it will therefore be realised there is ample room for further trade expansion via the Port of Manchester.

TASMANIAN TRADE REVIEWS.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS.

OUR TASMANIAN ADVERTISERS.

During the visit of our representative to Tasmania, coinciding with the Apple and Pear Council Conference, opportunity was taken of soliciting special advertisements for this Tasmanian issue. The fruit trade, appreciative of the service offered by "Fruit World," welcomed our interest and gave ready response. The attention of readers is particularly directed to the following firms and agencies represented upon the island:

The Port Huon Fruitgrowers' Co-operative Association Ltd.

The first movement towards the formation of this association was made in 1917 by a small band of fruitgrowers who met in Geeveston, one of the principal fruitgrowing towns in southern Tasmania, and it was not long after this that an office was opened at Shipwright's Point, now the deep water port for the Huon.

The first secretary of the association was Mr. Andrew Dickson, who since the formation of the small committee of growers into a co-operative association, has been a director.

The association, at this time, was instrumental in getting the then Minister of Lands and Works, Hon. J. B. Hayes, to visit Shipwright's Point, the outcome of whose visit was the building of a wharf. At the time the harbor master had recommended another site, but the Minister stated that if co-operative growers could find sufficient guarantors, numbering twenty, providing £5 each, with which to build a packing shed at the deep water port, then he would over-ride the harbor master and have the wharf built where it stands to-day.

In the meantime a body of fruitgrowers at Huonville met, through their secretary, Mr. Frank Cole, and it was between these two bodies that the Port Huon Association was actually formed. One of the most prominent members, for many years a director, and who did a great amount of work, was the late Hon. H. D. Calvert, who held the position of chairman of directors till the date of his death in October, 1924. Since that date the Hon. W. H. Calvert, M.L.C., has occupied the chair.

The first manager of the association was Mr. C. B. Henry, who, in 1920, retired owing to ill health, and as the association was growing to such an extent, offices were taken in Hobart, and the present general manager, Mr. J. P. Piggott, was appointed to the position. The association obtained the factory building, with machinery installed, at the Castray Esplanade, and this was where the first offices of the association were situated, but later moved to No. 5 Elizabeth-street. These offices were found to be too small, and later the association moved to more commodious buildings in Davey-street, which are now owned by the association. The building consists of three storeys, the bottom floor being a store in which growers' requisites are kept.

In 1929 the association built a large up-to-date cool store at Port Huon, with a capacity of over 100,000 cases, which has been working very satisfactorily, and is of great convenience to the members of the association. It is situated on the water's edge, and within a few yards of the deep water jetty.

For a number of years now the association has acted as agents at Huon and Cygnet ports for the Union Steamship Co. and Huddart Parker Ltd. for the shipping of fruit to interstate markets. The wharves at the deep water port have been extended, and no fewer than eight overseas vessels call at this port every year, some of them loading at this port only.

The factory in Hobart is capable of processing 2,000 tons of pulp per year. All classes of pulp are manufactured. The association also are makers of the "HUONCRY" unsweetened Fresh-kept fruits and Apple products required for bakers. In addition to this factory the association also has a factory at New Norfolk.

The association each year exports between 500,000 to 600,000 cases of fruit overseas. In recent years particular attention has been paid to buyers of fruit overseas. The STAR

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QUERIES QUESTIONS DOUBTS

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SOUTHAMPTON BRISTOL LIVERPOOL HULL

Account Sales rendered are the best test of Salesmanship. On that test we have emerged from obscurity in 1895 to world-wide repute in 1935

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Victorian Growers ship through Fred J. Andrew, 153 William Street, Melbourne.

TRADE REVIEWS—(Cont'd).

label brand of the association is well known in the United Kingdom and Continental markets.

The association are managers in Tasmania for the Prudential Assurance Co. (General Branch). They also have packing sheds throughout the different fruitgrowing districts in southern Tasmania.

The directors of the association are Hon. W. H. Calvert, M.L.C., Mr. B. J. Pearsall, M.H.A. (vice-chairman), Messrs. F. Cole, J. Combes, A. Dickson, P. A. Feil, C. Hansen, L. R. Shield and C. W. Frost, M.H.R.

The association is represented through its general manager, Mr. J. P. Piggott, on the Australian Overseas Transport Association and the Australian Apple and Pear Council.

The secretary of the association is Mr. A. R. Johnston. The clerical staff totals twenty-five and, in addition, from 100 to 200 persons are employed in its packing sheds and factory.

J. G. Turner Pty. Ltd.

This business was established by Mr. J. G. Turner over 50 years ago, as fruit, produce and general merchants, and the firm was one of the largest exporters of Apples and Pears to Australian States in the early days of the fruit industry. Mr. Turner was also one of the first to ship Apples to South America, this was in the days when the Shaw, Savill and New Zealand Shipping Co's. steamers called regularly at Hobart. In these early days considerable quantities of Raspberries and Blackcurrants were shipped from Hobart to Melbourne and Sydney in casks, for use by jam manufacturers there; Mr. Turner had a large connection with this trade.

About 30 years ago a plant for the manufacture of fruit pulp was installed, and now large quantities of berries and other fruits are packed each year in tins of 5, 10, 28 and 40 lbs. weight, suitable for use by jam manufacturers. "Derwent" brand pulps are used by many jam-makers throughout Australia, large quantities also being sent to the United Kingdom, Canada and South Africa.

In the earlier days, fruit was bought outright by merchants and shipped to Melbourne and Sydney, but now the growers individually ship their produce direct to fruit merchants in those cities.

In 1927 Mr. Turner converted the business into a proprietary company, with himself as managing director and his elder son, Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Turner, as director and manager.

Mr. J. G. Turner, who is in his 84th year, still takes an active interest in the business. He has been a member of the Hobart Marine Board for over 20 years; he is also president of the Royal Hobart Regatta Association, and has been a member of the committee for nearly 60 years.

Mr. Cottier is the managing director of **Messrs. E. R. Cottier Pty. Ltd.**, of Hobart, who are well known in the trade as Apple and Pear packers and exporters, and proprietors of the "ERCOT" pack. Besides being packers they handle large quantities of growers' packs on consignment on behalf of well-known English and Continental salesmen.

In an interview, Mr. Cottier stated that as the Apple and Pear Council was sitting in Hobart at the time it gave cause for him to reflect on the changes that have taken place in the Apple and Pear Export industry in Australia since that body came into existence, and to consider those changes from purely a marketing point of view so far as they affect the State of Tasmania generally.

It is Mr. Cottier's opinion that Tasmania has benefited and will benefit still more in the future by being a party to this important organisation, the formation of which he considers long overdue.

It is gratifying to Mr. Cottier that most of the changes serve to bring the business more and more in line with the ideas expressed by him on his return from one of his business trips to the United Kingdom some years ago, when he stated through the press that too many Apples were being sent to England by Australia during the short period in which they can be successfully marketed in England, and that the elimination of unsaleable varieties and sizes is necessary. He also expressed the opinion that to achieve the best results it would be necessary for Australia to come into line with the other important fruit exporting countries of the world and adopt the standard type of case with a "bulge" pack, put up as far as possible in uniform lines through central packing houses. The former has to a very large extent already been achieved by the Apple and Pear Council, and it now looks as though the latter, so far as the case is concerned at all events, is not far off.

Ferguson & Co. Pty. Ltd. are a well-known firm of merchants, who have been established in Hobart since about 1870. Their main lines of business are wines and spirits, produce, hops and general merchandise. Auction sales of produce are conducted at railway yards and wharves each day, except Saturday. All lines of produce, poultry foods, etc., are carried in stock, and clients are assured of obtaining the highest quality goods at lowest market rates.

Since its establishment in 1931 the firm of **Messrs. W. H. Beauchamp & Co. Pty. Ltd.**, of Hobart, have built up a very extensive business with growers in Tasmania, and have earned the goodwill of those who have entrusted the marketing of their export fruit to them; growers who have followed their advice during the past seasons have had no reason to regret it, despite the bad markets.

They make it an essential part of their business, if the grower wishes it, to sell forward a portion of their crop each year.

Mr. W. H. Beauchamp, who has been closely connected with the export to England during the past 15 years, gives each grower his personal attention, which service has contributed in no small manner to the success of the company and to the satisfaction of the growers.

Tasmanian Orchardists' and Producers' Co-op. Association Ltd.

This co-operative association, which was formed by a few leading growers from the Huon in 1910, is rapidly developing into a live and popular organisation throughout Tasmania. All growers' requirements are efficiently catered for, and a willing and capable staff is ever ready to render its best services to its numerous clientele of loyal supporters.

The T.O.P. is also fortunate in its London representation—the Overseas Farmers' Co-operative Federation Ltd. Controlled by Co-operative Producers' Associations operating throughout the Empire, the Overseas Federation holds a firm grip over the London and Continental fruit markets, and enjoys a high reputation for efficient service and price realisations.

The progress of the T.O.P. during the past few years points to a bright future ahead for this local co-operative.

H. Jones & Co. Pty. Ltd.: I.X.L. Jam and Canning Factory. About 40 years ago, this company was formed by the late Sir Henry Jones, Mr. A. W. Palfreyman, and the late Mr. E. A. Peacock. For 25 years it was carried on in a much smaller scale than is at present evident in the large factory establishment situated right on the deep-water front which has ready access to the wharves at which refrigerated cargo vessels now lie.

A practical knowledge of business, a desire to give to Tasmanian fruitgrowers the best service possible, an optimism in the future of the fruit industry upon the island and very little capital were the main contributions brought to the business by Mr. Jones in the early days until I.X.L. became one of the best-known brands of jams originating from the southern hemisphere.

As an interesting contrast between the early days and the present operations of the company, it is reported that the receipt of a 100 ton jam order to be shipped in one week's time caused quite a problem. Such orders are now an every-day occurrence and can be met with ease within 24 hours.

The proximity of the plant to the wharves enables the shipment of fresh, canned and processed fruits in the most desirable condition as well as the landing of fresh fruits in the foregn markets in a most satisfactory condition. The factory of H. Jones & Co. is quoted as the largest, best equipped, and most modern in the Southern Hemisphere.

Upward of 1,100 hands are employed during the busy season, and Jones's is accepted as one of the important industrial centres of the island. Besides jam-making, there is a complete fruit canning plant, and Apricots, Plums, Pears, Raspberries, Black Currants, Strawberries and

Tasmanian Growers

Seek our Assistance in the Marketing of your Overseas Apples and Pears

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Previous experience had convinced me that to be really efficient a grubbing machine should have ample power and ropes that will meet the heavy demands required of them. I found that shovel and axe work is very costly either by itself or in conjunction with a machine. The machine that offered these features, with a host of others, was THE "MONKEY" GRUBBER.

It gave me the power of 260 pairs of hands in a simple and compact form; the lever is short, so that I am able to stand firm-footed and get the full stroke. There are two speeds in the machine, as well as an automatic release that allows me to let off a strain, or as the machine will work in any position, it comes in for all jobs that would require a chain block. It is taken to the job on a pair of wheels like a barn truck, and is rigged for work in a few minutes. The ropes are in lengths that I find easy to handle, and each one is fitted with hook and loop couplings, so simple and absolutely IT for effectiveness. The makers have included a sturdy snatch block with a novel method of securing to the ropes, and also a fine type of firm gripping rope shortener. The latter makes it very easy to accommodate the lengths of rope to the tree or stump being pulled, and is quickly released from the rope. The combination of so many time and labor saving features makes the "Monkey" Grubber a superior grubbing outfit.

REMEMBER FOR YOUR GRUBBING THERE'S ONLY

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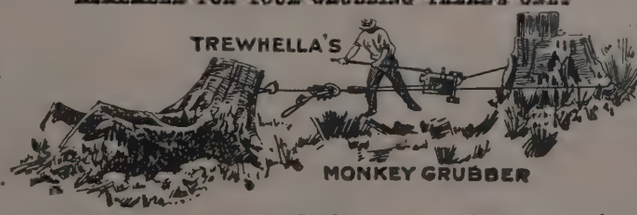

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It is reliably estimated that—

2,500 TONS OF APPLES

are consumed EACH WEEK by the population of over 10,000,000 within a radius of 50 miles of the MANCHESTER DOCKS.

What is Your Share of that Valuable Market?

Rates of freight are the same from Australia to all British Ports—rail and road transport and handling costs in England can be saved by shipping DIRECT TO MANCHESTER the centre of the largest industrial consuming area in Great Britain.

—:o:—

For information apply to—

Telegrams and Cables: "Portoman," Sydney.

CAPTAIN W. J. WADE, 8 Bridge Street, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

GROWERS!

SHIP YOUR FRUIT INTERSTATE BY PATRICK STEAMERS

Regular Weekly Sailings Between Melbourne Sydney and Brisbane

FOR SERVICE AND SATISFACTION "SHIP BY PATRICK STEAMERS"

S.S. "CARLISLE"

Ensure CHEAP FREIGHTS, CAREFUL HANDLING, PROMPT DELIVERY and SERVICE.

Our Modern Steamers are Specially Fitted for the Carriage of Fruit. There is no need to book space. Consign your Fruit to us, and we will do the rest.

For All Enquiries apply:— **JAMES PATRICK & CO. LTD.** Phone: F 4106 (3 lines).

Chamber of Commerce Buildings, 35-43 William St., Melbourne

Scottish House, 19 Bridge Street, Sydney (Head Office). Phone: B6138 (4 lines).

27 Watt Street, Newcastle. Phone: Newcastle 1225 (2 lines).

Maritime Buildings, Circular Quay, Brisbane (near Customs House). Phone: B1585 (2 lines).

CAPT. J. R. PATRICK, Governing Director.

Fruitgrowers! *Do You Know That*

THE WOLSELEY

Sheep Shearing Machine Co. Ltd.

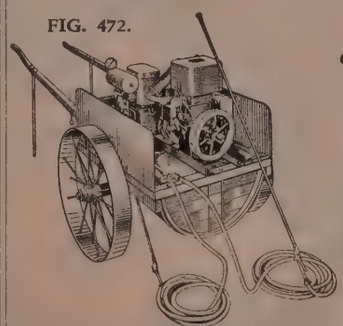
Argyle Street, Miller's Point, Sydney

are Sole Agents for the

ROSEBERY Engine Works Ltd.

Ask us for particulars. Telegrams: "Shearingco, Sydney." Letters: P.O. Box 1631BB, Sydney.

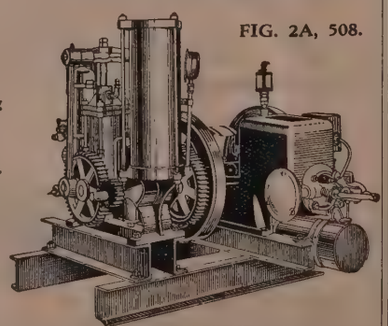
FIG. 472.



Orchard Spray Cart. Standard 2-wheel outfit, with 2½ h.p. Rosebery vertical hopper-cooled petrol engine, direct coupled to Fig. 450 high pressure spray pump.

Separate Self-contained Power Spraying Unit, for mounting on sledge or truck. Has 2 h.p. Rosebery hopper-cooled petrol engine.

FIG. 2A, 508.



TRADE REVIEWS—(Cont'd.)

other fruits are handled in huge quantities. As much as 150 tons of Apricots alone are received and processed in a single day. Nearly 1,000 tons of Queensland sugar is kept in stock to guard against the possibility of any unforeseen shortage.

All cases, cans and other packing necessities are manufactured within the company's works, and the by-products of this tremendous organisation requires a competent and large staff of trained workmen and women. Engineers, electricians, carpenters and skilled tradesmen of various sorts are included in the staff. The cool storage plant is worked by two 30-ton compressors driven by electric power supplied by the Tasmanian Government Hydro-Electric system.

The pay-roll, during the busy season, amounts to as much as £5,000 per week, and so this modern fruit processing factory, in 40 years, has carved for itself an integral part in the industrial and commercial life of Tasmania, serving both the primary producer, the industrial section and the comsuming public of the island, the mainland, and foreign countries.

Barnett Bros. Pty. Ltd.: This progressive company handles many lines required by orchardists in the island State. Their agencies include Mitchell & Co's. and Gibbin's cultivating implements and general farm and pastoral machinery. As will be seen in our advertising columns, the M. V. Flame Thrower, for burning off noxious weeds and green scrub, is only one of their many lines. Suppliers of grass seeds for pastoralists for many years, Barnett's have become an established service department for primary producers, and Mr. Stan. Barnett is quite convinced of the solidity of the agricultural future for Tasmania.

Eric Burgess Pty. Ltd., as Tasmanian agents for the well-known firm of T. J. Poupart Ltd., Covent Garden, London, this company, under the personal management of Mr. Burgess, is known in every fruit district on the island. Old clients need no reminder of the service given by Poupart's representatives, but any Tasmanian grower who desires full information regarding Burgess' exporting policy are invited to communicate with Mr. Burgess direct, at 88 Collins-street, Hobart.

Dried, canned and pulped fruits are also handled by Pouparts Ltd. at the Spitalfields Market, in London.

A. G. Webster & Sons Ltd. are the Tasmanian agents for several lines of orchard cultivating appliances and equipment. They carry extensive stocks of all orchardists' requirements and are one of the strong business houses on the island, having ramifications in many directions.

Pastoralists and dairy farmers are also catered for by the company as well as poultry farmers and, in fact, every phase of agricultural production.

Attention is drawn to Webster's advertisement in this issue, wherein the John Deere tractor that you can depend upon, and Lister Diesel Engines, giving low running costs, are described and illustrated, as well as other orchardists' supplies.

H. Claude Little: Mr. Little has long been connected with the fruit exporting business in Tasmania, and is well known to growers in all parts of the State.

Representing old-established fruit merchants in England and on the Continent of Europe, he is in a position to render service that is appreciated by his numerous grower-clients. London, Liverpool and Hull in England, as well as Rotterdam and Hamburg, all receive regular shipments under Mr. Little's agency. Growers are invited to communicate with him direct at his Hobart office, 85a Collins-street.

The company now trading as Clements & Marshall Pty. Ltd., commenced business nearly forty years ago, and was formed by Mr. E. T. Clements, who is now chairman of directors.

The firm has been prominently engaged in handling agricultural products, both in Australian and overseas markets, but did not turn its attention to fresh fruit until 1929. In 1931 the packing shed, previously operated by the Spreyton Co-operative Packing Co. Ltd. was purchased, and the firm now handles about 90 per cent. of the Mersey Valley Apple crop.

In addition, branches have been established at Launceston and Hobart.

The policy of central packing houses is favored by the principals, with the object of putting up long lines of fruit under special marks. Some of the brands now packed by the company and well known on English and Continental markets are "Herald," "Retriever," "Poppy" and "White Seal."

W. D. PEACOCK & CO. PTY. LTD.

This firm has a very lengthy connection with the export of Tasmanian Apples and Pears to the United Kingdom and Continent.

It was in the year 1890 that the late Mr. W. D. Peacock, in conjunction with other Hobart firms, arranged for three mail steamers to call and load Apples at Hobart for the first time. Since then the firm have largely interested themselves in the Apple and Pear industry, and have taken a prominent part in contracting for the overseas space requirements of their numerous clients each season.

The firm have their London office established in the London Fruit Exchange at the Spitalfields Markets, from where they are able to make the best possible arrangements for the sale of Apples and Pears sent to their care by Tasmanian growers.

Some years ago the firm decided to undertake the processing of Apples in the gallon can (so widely known and used by American packers), and thus assist to dispose of blemished fruit. The product is known as "Solpak," and so successful have their efforts been, that there are to-day several other packers in Tasmania also using the gallon can.

WOOD WOOL MANUFACTURE.

Up-to-Date Factory at Launceston, Tasmania.

A visit to the factory of the Willow Products Co., at Launceston, Tasmania, was full of interest.

Here wood wool is produced for all purposes — Apple and Pear packing for export, Pineapple packing for interstate trade, also for packing eggs and merchandise of all kinds, while a specially fine sample has been found excellent for packing confectionery.

Willow wood, produced locally, is used exclusively: the logs are specially selected, and after being seasoned are cut into suitable lengths and shaved by machinery. At this stage the wood wool possesses its natural moisture, and so to make it into a merchantable product it passes through a chamber where hot air removes the moisture: the wood wool is then baled ready for use.

The factory is up to date and well equipped. A water tube boiler is installed to provide heat for the hot air. Electric power is used for driving the machinery. The knives for scoring and shaving the wood are changed twice a day. Different grades of Willow provide the finest of woodwool for, say, confectionery, as compared with coarser grades for packing merchandise.

The whole factory is a creditable Australian enterprise, and in manufacturing a product of value to producers and manufacturers is indeed rendering good service to the Commonwealth.

NORTHERN TASMANIAN FRUIT EXPORT AND LOCAL TRADE.

Messrs. Bell & Gerrard, of 200 Cimitiere-street, Launceston, are handlers of fruit for export overseas and to interstate markets. The firm is well established, and represents Geo. Monro Ltd., London in Northern Tasmania. Mr. Gerrard is chairman and Mr. Bell secretary of the Northern Tasmanian fruit shipping agents' committee.

The firm would like to make contact with handlers of fruit in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane, and would welcome enquiries for high quality fruit from the Tamar districts, and guarantees personal attention to all orders.

Messrs. Bender & Co., of Elizabeth-street, Launceston, have been engaged in the fruit storage and shipping business for a quarter of a century. The firm, besides handling fruit for the export and interstate trade, has a cool store of 25,000 case capacity. They are also largely interested in fruit production. The cool store is mostly used for local and interstate fruit. The manager, Mr. A. E. Webb, takes an active interest in all aspects of the fruit industry, and attends whenever possible meetings of the Orchardists' and Cool Stores' Association, of which the firm is a member.

Tasmania for Tourists

The tourist business ranks very high amongst Tasmania's assets, the chief reasons being the magnificent scenery that Nature has bestowed upon the island State, the cool and bracing summer climate, and the excellent trout fishing. An efficient tourist organisation makes the most of these advantages.

The chief glory of Tasmania is her mountains, for these are both numerous and shapely. Tucked away in the mountain areas are innumerable lakes of surpassing beauty, thick forests clothe the hills and lower mountain spurs, great rivers flow through the plains or cut their way through deep canyons, and spectacular waterfalls tumble over the cliffs that are a feature of many of the streams that are fed by the mountain snows. Limestone caves of great beauty and immense extent are attractions in several centres. There are beaches by the score, where swimming or surfing can be enjoyed, yachting and fishing can be indulged in all around the coasts. Golf courses exist in lovely surroundings, and all sports are well catered for.

The island leads Australia in the excellence of its trout fishing, the imported trout thriving in the cool waters of the lakes and streams.

Rainbow trout up to 18 lb. have been taken, and Brown trout up to 27 lbs. The Government has provided guest houses for anglers at Great Lake (Miena and Tiagarra), at Lake Leake and Interlaken.

There are two large National Parks—one of them having an area of 200 sq. miles—where the scenery is indescribably magnificent, and where ski-ing can be enjoyed in winter.

Variety is Tasmania's keynote, for the motor roads or railways thread peaceful rural scenes, hopground and orchards, or at times plunge into the virgin forests or traverse the wildest mountain regions.

Tasmania's historic associations, too, are a great attraction. Not only is there the celebrated Port Arthur, with its ruins and its natural beauty, but there are handsome stone bridges, stately edifices, churches and inns, many of which have long ago passed their century of age. There is an old-world charm about many of Tasmania's villages, some of them having been seemingly transplanted from the country whence sprang the pioneers of this isle of the southern seas.

Would-be visitors will find it quite easy to obtain information, either printed or oral, regarding the island, for the Tasmanian Government has established branches of its Tourist Bureau in every capital city of the mainland States, and agencies will be found also in other cities and some of the larger towns. A feature of the travel facilities is the system of pre-paid inclusive tours that are available. In addition to the regular interstate steamer and air services, a large number of overseas mail liners will this summer run to Tasmanian ports carrying passengers.

TASMANIA

Information from Tasmanian Govt. Tourist Bureaux in the capital cities of the Mainland States.

The Tasmanian Bureaux can book you to any part of the Island State

Ask for Booklet of the "Colour-line Tours" of Tasmania.

Bell & Gerrard

FRUIT EXPORTERS

200 Cimitiere Street, Launceston, TAS.

—::O::—

Enquiries for Selected Lines of High Quality Fruit Solicited

PERSONAL SUPERVISION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

Ruins, Port Arthur, Tasmania.

- - - Dried Fruits Department - - -

Australian Dried Fruits Association

Satisfactory Sales in Australia and Overseas

Continuance of Control Essential

Dried Fruit Grub Eliminated

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Federal Council of the Australian Dried Fruits Association held at Melbourne on October 22. Mr. A. L. Johnstone presiding, the report of the Board of Management was fully discussed.

Emphasis was laid in this report upon the importance of the continuance of control legislation.

Two law cases were referred to:

One was taken by Mr. F. A. James, on the question of interstate licences. The High Court decided in favor of the Commonwealth, but the case is being taken on appeal to the Privy Council.

In the other case an action was brought by eight packers in South Australia seeking to invalidate the Export Control Act. This action was decided by the High Court in favor of the Commonwealth.

The association believed that the present system of control was essential to the well-being of the industry. The association handled 94.5 per cent. of the dried fruit production of Australia, and it was essential that growers should present a united front under the threat of a possible breakdown of the present marketing machinery.

Sales of dried vine fruits in Australia in 1935 amounted to 9,438 tons so far, compared with 8,800 tons sold in the corresponding period last year. The early disposal of the 1935 crop seemed to be assured, as only 2,547 tons of Sultanas remained against 13,097 tons in 1934, and 3,215 tons of Currants, compared with 1,215 tons, and 55 tons of Lexias, compared with 1,841 tons in 1934. The sale of the export quota of the crop was aided by sales to Canada and New Zealand, which took more than 18,000 tons of fruits, compared with 2,500 tons in 1926.

Most of the record crop of **Currants** for the season was of good quality, but prices realised in Great Britain were disappointing because of keen competition from Grecian Currants, which were sold at the lowest prices or ten years.

Owing to losses by frost and hailstorm, the crop of **Sultanas** was less than that of previous years. Quality was lower than usual, and the average price of £39/5/2 a ton realised in London for 14,060 tons sold, must be considered to be satisfactory. The demand for **seeded Raisins** appeared to be increasing, and the reduction of the crop of **Lexias** made it impossible to supply the demand created in previous years in New Zealand and Canada, where larger quantities of seeded Raisins might have been sold had the fruit been available.

The report of the **tree fruits committee** stated that the demand for fresh fruits reduced the pack of dried Apricots, Peaches, and Pears by about 12½ per cent. The standard of the dried fruits pack had been improved by a new system of grading into fancy, choice and standard classes.

Good prices had been realised in London for dried Apricots because of the failure of the Californian crop, and stocks were cleared promptly. A light crop of Peaches and Nectarines was cleared satisfactorily, and New Zealand provided a useful outlet for part of the export surplus. A small pack of Pears was produced and much low-grade fruit was offered, for which the market was poor.

The market for Prunes was unsatisfactory, and a large proportion of small and inferior Prunes were included in the pack, for which it was difficult to find a market. Prices overseas were very disappointing. The future of the Prune industry depended largely on the local market; demand was increasing for soft processed dessert quality Prunes.

Dried Fruit Grub Eliminated.

The chairman of the board of management, Mr. H. D. Howie, stated that reports from all overseas markets indicated that grub infestation had been completely eliminated. This was highly satisfactory, and he urged the general use of the process by all packing sheds.

Increased Consumption.

The meeting expressed satisfaction at the development of consumption of all varieties of dried fruits in Australia. It was described as a gratifying response to the £250,000 estimated as having been expended in the industry in new machinery and plant for producing, packing, sterilising and processing.

It was urged that research work be continued to improve still further the quality of dried fruits, and also that further publicity be given showing the food and energy value of dried fruits.

Messrs. H. D. Howie, D. C. Winterbottom and A. R. Lawrence were re-elected to the board of management of the association, and Messrs. Howie, D. E. Barry Wood and Mr. Steele, M.L.C. (Young, N.S.W.) were re-elected to the Dried Tree Fruits Committee.

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The Victorian Government has decided to join with Commonwealth, N.S.W. and Queensland Governments in sending counsel to the Privy Council to defend section 92 of the Federal Constitution in the appeals against the decisions of the High Court in the dried fruit case, which affect marketing legislation generally.

Western Australia and Tasmania will be represented by counsel in opposition to the foregoing.

DRIED FRUITS.

According to preliminary forecasts. the dried vine fruit pack in Australia will probably show a decline on the 64,500 tons produced in 1935. The Victorian crop may not exceed 35,000 tons in 1936, as compared with over 40,000 tons in 1935.

Owing to there being no carry-over in Britain, no difficulty should be experienced in clearing a crop of about 60,000 tons, and the prices will probably be enhanced.

Sales in Canada.

Australia is securing an increasing share of the Canadian market, the proportion being 73 per cent. up to March 31 last, as compared with 57 per cent. previously.

DRIED FRUITS ACT.

Heavy Penalties for Illegal Dealings.

At the Whitton (N.S.W.) Police Court on Friday, September 27, James Stephen Aylett, of Whitton, was convicted on four charges of committing breaches of the regulations under the Dried Fruits Act, and fines totalling £100 together with £10 costs, were imposed.

The charges against defendant were that he sold to storekeepers dried Sultanas, dried Prunes and dried Apricots in cases not branded at a registered packing shed with his name and address or registered brand, and the name of the general grade of the fruits, in accordance with the provisions of the regulations under the Dried Fruits Act.

Mr. Watson, of the Crown Law Office, Sydney, appeared for the N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board, which instituted the proceedings.

At the same court, Thomas Vincent Petrich was convicted on a charge of making false returns to the board in regard to dried fruits handled by him during the past twelve months, and was fined £10, together with £2/10/- costs.

Mr. Petrich was further charged with being the owner of a building in which dried fruits were packed, but which building was not registered with the board as a packing shed. In this instance a fine of £3 was imposed, together with £2/10/- costs.

A conference of Australian Prune growers was held at Kyabram on October 16. Mr. J. M. Balfour, chairman of the Victorian Dried Fruits Board, presided. Representatives of growers, sellers, packers and retail boards from Victoria, N.S.W. and South Australia were present.

The chairman said the production of Prunes in Australia for 1935 was estimated at 2,540 tons. The Australian consumption was 1,600 tons, and it was necessary to export the surplus. Overseas markets had been adversely affected by large quantities of low-priced Prunes from California.

Resolutions were carried urging that all counts of Prunes over 100 should be eliminated. The restriction of the export of small Prunes was requested.

FRUIT DRYING PACKS

Gerrard Sales and Service

CREDO — We believe in the Gerrard system and in the goods we sell; the sound value of the continuous service that follows every sale. We believe this business grows each year because of the sound, honest basis on which it builds; and because of the recognition of true economy by users throughout Australia.

GERRARD The Tie That Binds

GERRARD WIRE TYING MACHINES CO. PTY. LTD. Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville, Perth, Adelaide, Hobart.

C. V. NUTT, President
Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail Fruiterers' Association.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail Fruiterers' Association

President, Mr. C. V. Nutt; Vice-President, Mr. H. Kruse; Committee, Messrs. Lewin, Brown, Child, Chetkett, Graydon, Delaney, Marsden, Canestra, Avitabile, Aston, Wilkinson, Norris, Holloway, Newman, Cooper; Secretary, Mr. E. W. Thompson; Asst. Secretary, Mr. Wm. Trivett; Treasurer, Mr. Chas. Mawdsley.

Delegates to Vic. United Retailers' Council, Messrs. Thompson and Mawdsley.

E. W. THOMPSON, Secretary
Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail Fruiterers' Association.

Among the Retailers

[The following information has courteously been supplied by Mr. E. W. Thompson, secretary, Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail Fruiterers' Association.]

In And Out of Business.

A BRIEF SUMMARY and a few comments on the state of the fruit trade and the reasons why so many persons are forced out of business may not be out of place at the present time. These remarks are mostly confined to our own trade, but possibly some may also apply to other trades as well. Unquestionably all retail traders are having a strenuous time, but still there are many ways in which a little more care and study may be helpful in mitigating the troubles and tribulations we are passing through.

As regards the retail fruit trade, one of the main causes in the shortage of trade by shopkeepers is the excessive number of hawkers, who have been forced out of their own particular calling, and have migrated into ours without any knowledge or experience of the trade whatever. Most of these persons are doing no good for themselves, and are a great nuisance to those endeavouring to carry on a successful business.

Payment of large amounts for the goodwill when purchasing businesses without proper investigation is also another cause of many of the failures, and it is to be regretted that so many people are of the opinion that a person has only to keep a shop and everything is all right, but they wake up too late, and find that they have been keeping the shop instead of the shop keeping them.

Excessive rents are often paid, and shopkeepers should remember they are entitled to some of the profit as well as the landlord.

Too many fruiterers under-estimate the loss in almost every thing they handle; consider the weight of the loose Grapes, for instance, in many a case of Grapes, the amount of stale Lettuce left after a bad Saturday, the number of squirter Bananas that appear periodically, the number of Pineapples that are brought back cut in the centre that are bad, and have to be replaced, and other losses too numerous to mention, and, although infinitesimal when considered singly, they amount to a considerable sum in the aggregate. Therefore, it is imperative that shopkeepers should seriously consider this aspect in deciding on what rate or margin of profit he is going to attempt to work on.

Price-cutting in an attempt to outdo your neighbour is another unwise move; remember, he may retaliate, with the sad result that the public are the only ones to benefit by these foolish actions.

We have outlined a few of the main causes of so many persons being forced out of business; remember, a number of them can be avoided, and a little foresight and judgment exercised may have beneficial results.

PARKING FACILITIES AT VICTORIA MARKET.

NOT MUCH PROGRESS has been made to provide better parking facilities at the Victoria Market, Melbourne, for retail fruiterers' vehicles, but the Retailers' Committee does not intend to slacken its efforts in the matter. Many suggestions to alleviate the conditions have been advanced, but when one considers that there are probably as many as 1,200 to 1,500 vehicles at the market coming from all parts of the State, three or four mornings in the week, it must be admitted the subject is a very complex one, and, as the soft fruit season is advancing, it will shortly become more so.

Although retailers are the persons most inconvenienced at present at the market, unless some improvement is made it will certainly affect stallholders and growers in various parts of the market before long. When the 300 or more retailers are excluded from the area to be built on, they will be forced to park out in the vicinity of Franklin-street, and are not likely to go over near the sheds in the northern parts of the market for their requirements, but will naturally purchase where most convenient to their vehicles. There will then be a decline in the value of the stalls in that area. In the meantime, retail fruiterers and other wholesale buyers should endeavour to park in the closest and most orderly manner, and remember the parking attendants are there, and are endeavoring to carry out a difficult task in as equitable a manner as possible.

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Retailers' Annual Picnic.

The committee of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail Fruiterers' Association has decided to again hold the annual picnic at Queenscliff per s.s. "Weeroona" on Wednesday, March 11. The Wages Board has met, and unanimously recommended to the Governor-in-Council that the day be gazetted a holiday throughout the metropolitan area as usual. The committee intend to spare no effort to make this picnic again one of the most attractive and enjoyable of the season. A special programme of sports is being arranged.

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Overstocking of Fruit and Vegetables.

On the approach of what promises to be a very prolific season a few words of advice may not be amiss to those who are in the habit of overbuying anything which appears to be cheap. On a recent visit round the fruitshops in some of the industrial suburbs, the writer was amazed at the great amount of stale fruit and vegetables in a large number of shops exposed for sale at prices far beneath the wholesale price that had been paid for them whilst fresh.

Retail fruiterers should remember that there is only a limited amount of money in most buyers' pockets for these commodities at present, and the majority cannot be induced to purchase more than the usual half-pound of Beans or pound of Peas or other vegetables, although they may be cheap, the result being that the shopkeeper is left with a certain amount on his hands, which has to be sacrificed in an effort to get rid of it; this entails a monetary loss to them, and also a loss of that appetising and look-for-more flavor by the consumers, which they should enjoy when eating them whilst fresh. The remark is constantly heard, "We are tired of Peas, Beans, or something else," which is seldom heard from those who buy their fruit and vegetables when fresh and good. Another thing to remember is that by being forced to sell something at a loss you are probably losing the sale of something fresh that you would be making a profit on, and then the buyers might be back for more of them.

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Injured Retail Fruiterers.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. P. Websdale, of Essendon, who met with the serious accident recently whilst going to market in a collision with a motor car in the early morning is progressing favorably; the broken bones have set well, and he hopes to be soon able to return to his business. Also, Mr. J. Brown, of Port Melbourne, whose ankle was broken through being struck by a motor car. He has left the hospital, and is at present at his home awaiting for the injured ankle to get a little stronger before starting work again.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION.

IN the notes forwarded by Mr. Mawdsley, and published in our last issue of the History and Development of the Retailers' Association, the writer omitted to mention its death allowance, which is claimed by the members to be the most liberal and benevolent act of any similar trade organisation in Australia, and also whose individual subscriptions are possibly amongst the lowest of any to their association.

During the year 1923, when two or three of the members died in impoverished circumstances, the committee conceived the idea of showing their last respects to their late members in a practical manner, viz., by paying something towards giving the departed ones a decent burial, and thereby establishing the practice of paying £70 to the relatives of any deceased financial member of 12 months' standing.

Owing, however, to their membership being open to all and sundry engaged in the retailing of fruit and vegetables, regardless of any age or health conditions, this entailed a heavier annual expenditure than anticipated, and the committee have been reluctantly compelled to take steps to reduce it. An alteration was thereby made in 1932 to the effect that on the death of any financial member who had joined the association from that date the next of kin would be paid the sum of £5, if of 12 months' membership, and gradually extending to £20 according to length of such membership. It is interesting to know that the association has paid away over £1,300 since the inception of the allowance, besides many donations to other benevolent funds, and that it takes over 33 years, on our present rate of subscription, for a member to pay £20 to the association.

INFERIOR BANANAS AND PINEAPPLES.

At the last meeting of the executive of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Retail Fruiterers' Association, many complaints were made of inferior Bananas and Pineapples offered for sale at the market of late. Fruiterers are advised that when they purchase fruit or vegetables which are not as represented to take particular note of the grower's name or number on the package, if possible, also the agent who handles same, and then probably some action can be taken to rectify same.

It is useless to make complaints unless you can supply some details for the inspectors or any one else to work on.

CAULIFLOWER WEIGHS 40 lbs.

A Cauliflower weighing 40 lb. was recently displayed in a Rutherglen store. It was grown by Mr. E. Beck, of Brown's Plains.

Fight *the* Codlin Moth

With the Most Effective Weapon

COOPER & SONS

CHEMICAL

CODLIN MOTH TREE BAND

It is offered with every confidence by the manufacturers as an effective means of control. The band acts as an effective trap, and the chemical qualities of the band kill the grub. Sold in rolls 200 feet long, sufficient to band 140 trees.

Ample suitable clips with each roll.

Weather Resisting and Easy to Handle

COOPER & SONS, 626 King Street, Newtown, Sydney

Motor Cars, Trucks, Tractors

Economy of the Tractor

In Germany the tractor is reckoned to have a speed of from 1.8 to 2.4 miles per hour on the field and from 9.6 to 12 miles per hour on the road. For a fuel consumption of relatively a few pence per hour, the machine will deliver a drawbar pull in the field of over 1,000 lb., and it can pull either a two-furrow plough in medium going, a binder, or any other implement or machine that would ordinarily be a sufficient load for a two or three-horse team. When consideration is paid to all operating and standing charges, this tractor is held to be cheap. Even in a case where the holding amounts to no more than 30-35 acres, it can be operated for round-about 500 hours in the year, so universal is its application. This is said to give an average running cost for the 500 hours of 300 reichsmarks, or a total of 700 when standing charges, such as depreciation and interest, are also taken into account. By contrast, the direct charges for a horse are placed at 670 reichsmarks in favorable conditions, with standing charges coming out at 130 reichsmarks, so that, thanks to the Diesel engine, this universal machine is outstandingly the cheaper of the two, since its capacity corresponds to that of three horses.

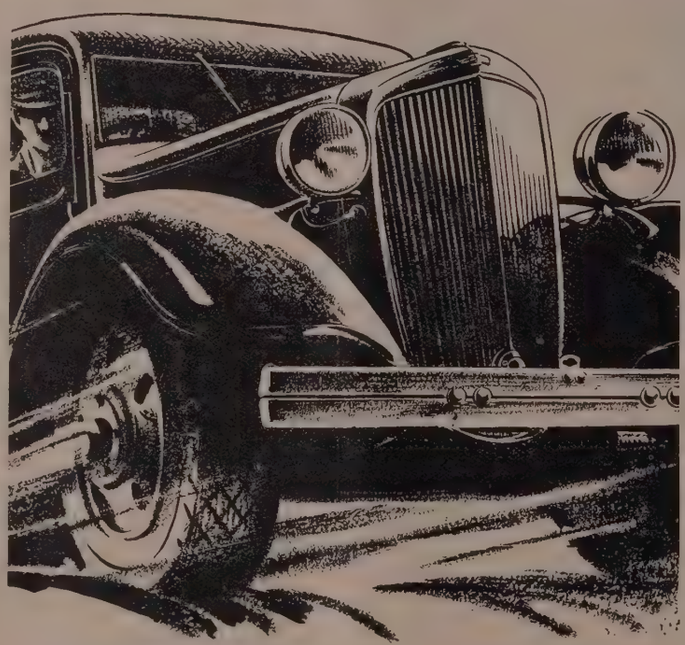
USED CARS.

"Mama, what becomes of a car when it gets too old to run?"

"Somebody sells it to your father."

Money-Making Features of the new range of

CHEVROLET TRUCKS



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STICKING WINDOWS.

The "wind-up" windows of closed cars should work freely, for otherwise a big strain is imposed on the winding mechanism. A stiff window can often be eased if the window channels are dusted with French chalk, but grease or oil should not be used as the padding of the channels is often of rubber, and such substances would tend to rot it.

COLD TYRE PATCHES.

Ordinary cold tyre patches can be made self-vulcanising by applying, in sparing amounts, a solution of thirty grains of sulphur chloride dissolved in an ounce of carbon bisulphide. After the mended tyre has been driven for a short length of time, the patch will automatically become vulcanised.

VIBRATION IN THE ENGINE.

At a Particular Speed.

Most motorists have experienced the sensation of periodic vibration in their engine at a particular road speed, and this often bewilders the new driver, especially.

A case in point is where a certain car runs extremely smoothly in second gear until a speed of about 24 m.p.h. is reached. After that, engine noise increases, and vibration becomes very pronounced. If, however, the speed is still further increased to, say, 28 m.p.h., the vibration ceases and the car will run perfectly smoothly up to some 35 m.p.h.

A careful driver who perhaps is not accustomed to the peculiarities of the car may think that 24 miles an hour represents the safe limit in second gear, and that any increase in speed beyond that figure means damaging the engine. The same thing applies at other road speeds in different gears and is simply due to the fact that some part of the engine (perhaps the crankshaft) has a natural period of vibration, as a tuning fork.

It is not good for the engine to be run too long at the "vibration" speed, and the driver should therefore attempt to keep above or below it as much as possible.

TRUCK PLANT ENLARGED.

With its current motor truck business running at peak levels, the International Harvester Company has announced a £350,000 motor truck factory expansion. Company officials report that orders on hand are far in excess of present plant capacities. Approximately one-fourth of the company's production is marketed to the farmer.

THE WOMAN DRIVER.

Customer: "I want some hinges for the end wall of my garage."

Hardware Clerk: "That's a funny place to put them."

Customer: "I know, but my wife can't always stop the car."

EVERYBODY HAS ONE.

Hubby (to wife who has just answered telephone)—"Who was it, dear?"

Wifey—"Our washerwoman. She'll be two hours late; she's having trouble with her carburetor."

AWKWARD SCREWS.

It is often found difficult to enter round-headed screws when the holes are in awkward positions, as when fitting up crank-case sumps from underneath. To save time and to prevent screws failing, fit a short piece of rubber tube on the end of the screw-driver. This will hold the screws, which can then be entered easily.

BLOCKED CARBURETTER.

A somewhat novel method of discovering a blocked carburetter jet is given in the Victorian "Royal Auto Journal." It is to blow the smoke from a pipe, or cigarette through the jet, this method quickly revealing which opening is obstructed. One imagines a certain amount of care is required if this method is adopted.

THE LIGHTING OF VEHICLES.

Persons using their vehicles after dark are advised to see that their vehicles are sufficiently lighted as at the present time the police are endeavouring to put a stop to the danger of unlighted vehicles on the road.

Motorists should see that their rear lamp is focussed so that the number is plainly visible and the red is showing at a distance of 200 yards. Many have recently been fined for not attending to these details when going to market.

TOO MUCH NOISE.

The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has decreed that motorists shall not use electric motor horns in the towns, while the sounding of any kind of motor horn is strictly prohibited in certain main thoroughfares.

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ALSO OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE KOONDROOK & BARHAM TOMATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

CELERY CULTURE

(Continued from October issue.)

A Healthful and Profitable Vegetable.
Single and Double Plantings. — Blanching.

(By T. D. Raphael, Tasmanian Dept. of Agriculture.)

Planting Out.

UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS the time plants occupy the forwarding beds or boxes varies from eight to twelve weeks, according to soil and weather conditions. By this time they will have attained a height of about six inches and are ready for transplanting to their permanent quarters. Showery and overcast weather is most suitable for this operation, and in order to give the least possible check lifting should be carefully performed; on certain soils watering-in is advisable —indeed, this practise should always receive consideration. A dibber is generally used for planting, and for larger areas the work may be greatly expedited if three women or boys work together, one using the dibber, one placing the plants, and the third setting and firming them in. A number of plants should be held in reserve for "gapping" purposes, all dead or diseased plants being removed after a week or two and replaced by healthy specimens.

Few, if any, vegetables have been grown successfully under so many different systems of culture, and whilst it is not proposed to enter into a detailed description of each and every method, several more or less distinct processes will be discussed so that growers may be able to use and modify them to suit their own particular requirements.

In regard to soil, though celery can be economically cultivated on a wide range, well drained, deep, neutral peats and alluvial deposits containing a high percentage of humus, take pride of place.

Comparatively light soils in areas where quantities of farmyard manure are available also grow good quality roots provided ample water is available throughout the summer.

Soils must be friable and easily worked for best results, so those containing a high percentage of clay may be classed as unsuitable.

Prior to planting out, the areas should be well and deeply worked so that not only will the young plants have better root range, but later moulding operations will be facilitated.

(1) Single Row Method.

Where it is proposed to blanch the Celery by earthing up, the method most generally used in England and elsewhere, the plants are set at 5-inch intervals in rows 5 feet apart. These distances may, of course, be varied, and many growers prefer up to 6 feet between the rows and rather less than 5 inches between the plants. Again, where drought is feared or the water table is low, a shallow furrow 4 to 6 inches deep may first be thrown out and the plants set in the bottom of this. The seedlings should be graded before planting out, the strongest being set in separate rows, and so on to the weakest. A succession is thus automatically provided, considerably facilitating lifting operations and reducing waste.

Routine work consists of keeping weed growth suppressed by means of horse and hand hoeing. When the Celery has been set in a furrow these operations generally serve to level off the soil.

Throughout the growth of the plants—and more particularly in warm, humid weather—it is necessary to spray with Bordeaux, the number and periodicity of the sprays depending largely on the growth made.

Blanching.

Plants are ready for the first moulding when they have reached about 9 inches in height, a furrow being thrown up a little way out from the rows and the soil being drawn or pushed towards the plants with a hoe. When 15 inches in height another furrow is thrown up and treated in a similar manner. A few weeks later the third and last moulding is done, a special plough breast attachment being necessary in this case, and as the draught is heavy the horse-power must be augmented. Prior to each of the three moulding operations described, the soil between the rows should be broken up by the horse hoe. When drawing the soil round the plants great care must be exercised to ensure that none of it gets between the leaf stalks or into the heart, as, if this occurs, discolouration and rot will ruin or depreciate a large proportion of the crop. By choosing tmes when the soil is reasonably dry on top, much trouble may be saved.

If growth has been satisfactory and the operations described properly carried out, no difficulty should be experienced in producing clean, white stems 15 inches or more in length.

The method described is particularly suited to peaty soils and ensures adequate drainage between the rows should the land be inclined to lie wet. This latter point must also be taken into consideration where the Celery is planted in a trench, for should the water table be too high in the early stages, growth will be seriously retarded and the moulding which will ultimately place the Celery roots actually on a higher plain than the areas between the rows, be consequently delayed.

(2) Double Row Method.

In the system just described it may be contended that full use is not being made of the area cultivated and that the intensive labour necessary is not yielding a sufficient return per acre. It is true that a superior root is produced, but if this is not appreciated by the public, or they are not prepared to pay for quality, some cheaper system must be devised. Very fine roots can be produced by employing the method used in parts of America and in South Australia; in this the plants are set 9 inches apart in rows 12 inches apart, with 2-foot intervals between each pair of double rows. Before the plants close over the ground, hand hoeing is necessary; later, however, only cultivation between the pairs of double rows is done. Spraying should be carried out at intervals.

(To be Continued.)

Pruning and Training Tomatoes.

IN training Tomato plants, one or two things should be kept in mind. Ordinarily the plants are placed about 1 to 3 feet apart in rows about 3 to 4 feet apart. If stakes are available they should be placed in position before planting, and the plants set against them afterwards.

Jarrah or other hardwood stakes will be found to be the best. Bamboo is scarcely rigid enough, and rots away in the ground too quickly, under the influence of summer irrigation. If rain is not falling at the time of planting, each plant should receive sufficient water to settle the soil around the roots immediately after being transplanted. If the weather is cold or heavy rains or light frosts occur, the plants should be sheltered at this stage.

Tying Up.

As the young plant grows, its leader should be tied to the stake, and all lateral shoots pinched off at the axils of the leaves. Some growers permit the three first formed laterals to remain upon the stem. The fruit from these is generally later and inferior, and is sold to the factories after the market has become glutted. When trained to single stems the plants may be set closer to each other.

In training to a single stem, all leafy side shoots are pinched off as soon as noticeable in the axils of the leaves, and the main stem encouraged to ascend until at least three good fruit clusters are developed. It will be seen that while the growing shoots emerge in the ordinary manner from the axils of the leaves on the main stem, the flowering shoots arise from the stem on the side opposite to a leaf.

Pruning.

After the clusters are developed, the terminal bud is pinched out of the leader itself, and the sap is thrown down into the clusters and leaves on the stem. This causes the leaves to increase in size and to become thick and fleshy. This pruning lets in the light upon the fruit, and allows a free circulation of air between the plants, and tends to restrict the chances of insect pests.

BLIGHT IN BEANS

New South Wales Department's Good Work.

A VARIETY OF FRENCH BEAN that is resistant to bacterial blight will be realised for commercial propagation in two or three years."

This announcement was made by Mr. Wenholz, N.S.W. Director of Plant Breeding, who said that this new variety would be just as good commercially as the popular Canadian or Tweed Wonder types.

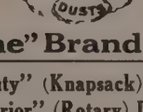
Mr. Wenholz said that the Canadian or Tweed Wonder varieties would be grown exclusively but for their susceptibility to blight. The uncertainty of production resulting from frequent attacks of bacterial blight was the greatest difficulty of the Bean grower, and many growers had planted extensively types which were of poor yield and were inferior in market qualities because they were partially resistent to bacterial blight. A considerable reduction in Bean growing areas had also resulted from this difficulty.

Feltham's Prolific, Pale Dun and Byer's Bush were the best of the varieties more resistant than Canadian or Tweed Wonder.

All the desirable qualities of Canadian or Tweed Wonder with the resistance to blight of Keeney's Stringless Green Refuge, now appeared to be combined by Mr. Shirlow at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Some of the lines which were now fixed had outyielded Canadian Wonder in the preliminary yield tests and had produced a picking a week earlier and also had the same large pod characters. Effort was now being made to increase the seed of the best of these lines, which would be further tested for yield before being named and distributed.

Good work was being done at Bathurst and Wagga and Mr. Shirlow had two other crosses of promise.



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Potato Growing

Importance of a Stud Seed Plot.

ALL MAIN-CROP POTATO growers should have a seed plot, and this is particularly necessary in the case of growers of "certified" seed Potatoes, states the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. It should be remembered that there is no treatment which can make a virus-diseased tuber produce a healthy plant, and therefore normal crop yields can only be obtained by using healthy seed.

Whilst a commendable improvement has taken place in recent years where growers have regularly practised field roguing of diseased plants, even better results have been obtained where they have established a special stud plot. On a small area the grower can give more frequent roguings, and thus reduce the risk of current season infection. This risk is always a big one in extensive field areas, which can only be rogued at lengthy intervals.

The use of healthy seed in planting the stud plot is of supreme importance. It is not sufficient to have tubers from high-yielding plants, as some of these tubers may be carrying virus disease. Even a comparatively small proportion of diseased plants in a stud plot constitutes a danger of infection. The planting of a stud plot on the tuber unit method (planting all the sets from a tuber one after the other in the row) allows of the quicker recognition of diseased plants, and is to be preferred to the planting of cut sets in a haphazard manner.

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Tomato Seed Selection

IN SELECTING TOMATOES from which seed is to be saved, only that from the best yielding plants which conform strictly to the characteristics of the variety, both as regards type of vine and type of fruit. should be chosen, states the Queensland Dept. of Agriculture. Several fruit should be cut open to be sure of the quality. A plant should be chosen that produces a large number of average size tomatoes rather than a plant with two or three large fruits and a number of small ones.

Care should be taken to see that the plant is free from disease, as several tomato diseases are transmitted by the seeds.

The best method of separating Tomato seed from the surrounding pulp is as follows:—Cut the fruit in halves and scoop the contents into a bucket, and when the latter is about half full, fill up with water. Stand the bucket aside and allow the contents to ferment, which will take from two to six days, according to the warmth of the weather. A froth forms on top of the water when fermentation is sufficiently advanced. Wash the contents of the bucket on a fine sieve or a layer of hessian and the pulp will come right away from the seed, which must be spread out in a thin layer to dry. Rapid drying is important to prevent moulding. When dry, rub the seed in the hands to separate the individual seeds. Seed harvested in this manner has averaged 94 per cent. germination.

As already indicated, selection from a plant which is free from disease is important, but as a further precaution the seeds should be dipped for ten minutes in a solution of mercuric chloride, 1 part in 1,000 parts of water, before planting. Proper precautions must be taken with mercuric chloride where there are children or animals, as it is highly poisonous if taken internally.

Potatoes and Onions

Areas Under Cultivation.

According to the latest advice of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, the area under cultivation has decreased appreciably during the present year in both Onion and Potato culture. Comparative figures for 1933-34 and 1934-35 are shown hereunder:—

Potatoes—	1933-34	1934-35	Onions—		
Area in acres	60,856	54,214	Area in acres	6,785	5,928
Average per acre—tons	2.34	2.02	Average per acre—tons	6.79	6.10
Total production—tons	142,132	109,329	Total production—tons	46,068	36,187

The lowered average yield, in both classes, in the Mornington County was affected by the serious damage done to crops by floods.

The

N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries

Has pleasure in recommending to Growers the services of the following firms—accredited Members of the Chamber

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Export & Commercial News

Marketing Fruit in Australia

Developing the Sydney Market.

Bulk Loading from Victoria

AT THE REQUEST of the N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association convened a meeting of Victorian fruit organisations to meet the President of the Chamber, Mr. L. J. Jenkins.

The meeting was held at the Board Room, Commercial Travellers' Association, Melbourne, on Friday, October 4, at 2.30 p.m.

There were present: Mr. G. W. Brown (chairman), Messrs. J. W. Bailey, W. H. Carne, F. Cave (Victorian Fruit Marketing Association); W. A. Thiele, G. H. Anderson, W. P. Mair (Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd.); H. M. Wade, W. McGowan (Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association); J. J. Tully (Orchardists and Fruit Cool Stores' Association); F. Pyke (Southern Fruitgrowers' Association); F. Moore (Southern Pear Packing Co. Ltd.); G. Kitchen Kerr (Victorian Central Citrus Association); J. H. Ely (Harcourt Fruitgrowers' Progress Association), and R. E. Boardman.

Apologies were received from Messrs. C. J. Parnham, A. W. Schwenneson and H. J. Noonan.

Introducing Mr. L. J. Jenkins (President of the N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries) the chairman stated the meeting had been convened to hear the views of the N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries regarding proposals for bulk loading and for doing away with some of the chaos that at present existed with regard to the marketing of fruit. **It might be possible to inaugurate an advertising campaign to increase fruit consumption.**

Mr. Jenkins stated the main factors for consideration were: (a) Bulk consigning; (b) Reciprocal trading; (c) Prevention of abuses within the trade and incidental thereto; (d) Reduction to a minimum of damage to fruit in transit and during handling in and about markets; (e) Support of Chambers' members; (f) Federal Advisory Council.

The New South Wales Chamber had emerged from the N.S.W. Fruit and Vegetable Agents and Merchants' Association and the constitution had been widened to include Fruitgrowers' Organisations, Retailers, Nurserymen, and all associated with the industry. The Chamber consisted of 81 agent members and had definied certain ethical rules of conduct including disciplinary measures with a £100 bond placed with the Chamber. Members could be fined or dismissed for breaches.

Sixteen sectional committees were functioning. The fruit section included pome fruit, citrus fruits, stone fruits, Bananas, other tropical fruits. There were also separate sections for vegetables and Tomatoes.

Administrative sub-committees were legislation, bulk loading, market premises, market facilities.

It was possible to create and maintain a Federal Advisory Council.

Bulk Loading.

The chamber desired direct contact with their consignor clients so as to effect the greatest possible savings in freight and transport charges.

On the New South Wales railways there were three base fruit rates:—

A Rate—52/2 per ton: M Rate—Plus 25 per cent. net 37/2 per ton; M Rate—Net 29/9 per ton, the charge varying according to the tonnage aggregating at Albury. Take four consignments, each of six tons reach Albury consigned to four different consignees; each consignee would pay on behalf of his grower-client, the rate of 52/2 per ton. In the event of two each of the four lots of six tons being consigned to two consignees, who would each receive 12 tons, the rate then would be 37/2 per ton. Should the four lots be consigned to one consignee, the charge would be 29/9, and this rate would also obtain for any additional tonnage over 21 tons, which is the minimum loading necessary to obtain the 29/9 rate.

Respecting the above illustration, the freight saving obtained by the four consignments being consigned to the one consignee would be £26/13/-.

£120 Could Have Been Saved.

On examining figures, Victorian fruit via Albury in a selected fortnight showed as follows:—161 tons of fruit were sent to various people in Sydney, the freight rate varying between all three base freight rates. Had the lot been sent to the chamber, which Mr. Jenkins asked in future to be done, a saving of £120 in freight would have been made, an average of 4-1/3d. per case, or 15/- per ton, but this would actually be 6½d. per case on the freight charged at the A rate of 52/2 per ton.

The chamber did not desire to make any profits on bulk loading, but for administrative purposes it was proposed that the charge for the service would be as follows:—

½d. per bushel case or smaller package; ½d. per two bushel bag of vegetables—at 42 to ton equal 1/9 per ton.

1d. per crate (two bushels) fruit.

1d. per bag of Potato or such sized bag.

All consignments to be received at Sydney and attended upon arrival—respective quantities to be delivered to each consignee by consignee's own carrier, and not by bulk carrier, thereby ensuring quickest despatch from rail to market.

Railways, wharves and markets to be policed by chamber's officers to ensure careful handling, and reducing damage to a minimum.

Accurate records of freight and other charges to be immediately and always available for inspection.

Regarding bulk loading—there was no intention to interfere with any arrangements made between growers' organisations and their present consignees, but the chamber's desire was to represent all such organisations in Sydney, thus enabling the only two parties concerned to attend to the transport, delivery, handling and selling of consignments,—these parties being the grower and agent, through their representative organisations.

Reciprocal Trading.

It might be found practical to trade between the States on a reciprocal basis in relation to goods incidental to the industry, such as — wrapping paper, colored lining paper, strawboards, nails, wire, labels, cases and the like.

A trading company incidental to the chamber was a particular feature. This company would function to provide co-operative buying and selling —insurance fund, a £20,000 additional Fidelity Bond—standardisation where practical of stationery, etc., holding agencies for materials, implements, accessories, insurance, etc., bulk loading and all matters of trading or anything incidental thereto—the chamber itself would not trade in any way.

Over-riding Bond.

Negotiations were proceeding with insurance companies in respect to an over-riding bond of £20,000.

This bond would be an additional cover over and above the individual's bonds of £1,000 or £2,000, respectively, taken out by individual agents and companies.

Failing the insurance company, the chamber itself would ultimately furnish the bond.

Proposed Federal Advisory Council.

Continuing, Mr. Jenkins offered as a suggestion the possibility of a Federal Advisory Council, consisting of growers' and traders' associations in the several States. **This council could deal with advertising and marketing questions.**

The chamber was viewing the industry as a whole — growers, wholesalers, retailers, nurserymen and seedsmen, also the consumers, recognising the rights of each and developing the industry on sufficiently progressive lines.

:: :: :: ::

In reply to Mr. Wade, Mr. Jenkins stated that fruit intended for a particular agent but consigned in bulk to the chamber would be delivered to such agent, whether a member of the chamber or not, but no other agent would have access to information re quantities, etc. Thus, business transactions would be kept entirely private between the consignor and consignee.

Mr. J. H. Ely expressed approval of the proposals brought forward by Mr. Jenkins, both with regard to bulk loading and matters of policy. He hoped that there would be a reduction in the number of Sydney agents, and the concentration of the present business into the best channels.

Mr. Thiele asked if any concessions would be available on fruit sent by boat, or what special service the chamber proposed to render. Mr. Jenkins replied that the service which the chamber proposed in this connection was that of their having an officer to police the wharves and to assist in reventing damage to fruit consignments. Growers would thus have in Sydney an effective organisation, which could be approached on any matters affecting the fruit trade.

Mr. F. Pyke (Ringwood) stated that the Victorian Railways accepted Apples in hardwood dumps at 42 to the ton, in Canadian case 45½ to the ton. An alternative method, which frequently worked to the advantage of the grower, was to weigh a half ton of any particular consignment, when the railways would accept the result as the average weight of the consignment, working out the total on that basis. He gave a specific instance—that of weighing 23 cases of Apples (dumps), which worked out at 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., or 47 cases to the ton. This was five cases to the good as against the standard reckoning of 42 dumps to the ton. He suggested that growers might well test out this method, especially with larger sized Apples and lighter varieties.

Mr. J. W. Bailey moved: "That this meeting authorises a letter being sent to the various Victorian fruitgrowers' organisations, setting forth the programme outlined by the president of the N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries, recommending their adoption—particularly with regard to bulk loading, growers' organisations are recommended to consign to the chamber, leaving growers free to choose their own agents."

Mr. Carne seconded. The motion was carried.

On meeting growers in committee, it was decided that consignments be consigned to "Chamber Fruit" for short, and information as to consignee, agents and particulars of consignments to be directed to the secretary (Mr. C. U. B. Gurnett), Room 28, City Markets, Sydney.

It was decided to commence consigning to the chamber forthwith, or as soon as fruit was available, Mr. Jenkins having assured the gathering that a complete service would be given.

The meeting then closed.

Mitchell Spray Plant with 3 H. P. **Lister Engine**

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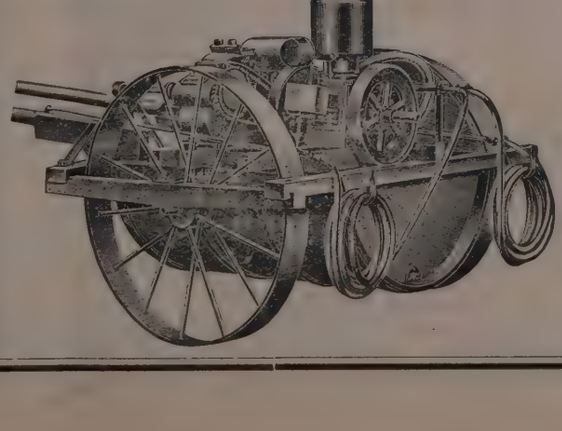

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Australian Fruit in U.K.

Suggestions for Further Improvement :: Views of Mr. G. W. Peart. Improvement in Pack and Reduction of Varieties Appreciated.

Mr. G. W. Peart, proprietor of Goodman's Nurseries and Orchards, Bairnsdale, Victoria, recently returned after a world tour of seven months on which he was accompanied by Mrs. Peart. The tour embraced New Zealand, Fiji, Honolulu, Mexico, United States, Canada, Great Britain, and many other countries in Europe. The homeward route was from Naples, after ten days had been spent in Italy, where great activities everywhere were noted in regard to the Abyssinian conflict.

Combining the pleasure of locating relations in America and Great Britain with the wonderful enthusiasm of London during Jubilee Week, Mr. Peart visited many leading nurseries and orchards. He also spent much time in investigating the marketing of Australian Apples, Pears and Plums in Britain right from the unloading out of the ship's holds at the docks through the various channels till it is retailed to the consumer from the shop or barrow.

Favorable comments were heard on all sides as to the marked improvement in Australian fruit during recent years, but further improvement along the following lines is very desirable:—

1. **Uniform application of all grading regulations** by the various States.
2. **Greater elimination** of Apple varieties than is now allowed for in the 1936-7 plan. Elimination at once of some Pears and Plums from the export list.
3. **Improved labelling** so that the shipping No. would be in larger figures, **count** marked instead of size, **variety** in bigger letters. Attractive colored labels to be used on every case.

Other details to be watched are the avoidance of slack packing, use of wood wool, discarding of heavy hardwood dumps.

The question of standardisation of one type of case for Apples has been delayed too long already, and the Canadian standard type, whether of soft wood or part each soft and hard wood seems to be the way out. The increased use of the Canadian softwood type from even Tasmania was very noticeable this season. West Australia, with its redwood dump case is favorably regarded.

"Longer" lines are wanted, and the compulsory use of central packing sheds would help to attain this as well as uniformity of color grading.

In 1934 Great Britain consumed 2,000,000 tons of fresh fruit, the total imported from all sources being 1,354,000 tons, of which Empire countries only sent 622,000 tons. The annual consumption of fresh fruit per head of the population in Great Britain was a record in 1934, and the above figures show that Australia can increase her figures in the Empire share, but the marketing must be carefully planned.

"Only the BEST" is good enough for the English markets, and growers in Australia must face up to this all-important fact. The best quality can be produced and must be followed up by careful grading, packing, casing, shipping and marketing.

Prices for 1935 were much better than for several years past, and exporters for the coming season should do all in their power to ship to Great Britain 100 per cent. perfect fruit.

Granny's Lose Favor in Overseas Markets

Granny Smiths are losing in flavor and favor in overseas markets, and prices must come down to the level of colored varieties is the general opinion abroad, according to Mr. W. Pitts, managing director of Pitts & Lehman, fruit exporters, of Sydney, who recently returned by the "Tuscan Star."

The Blue Star Line, of which the "Tuscan Star" is a unit, has modern refrigeration, which will considerably improve the fruit trade between Australia and England, and the company will run a fortnightly service during the Apple season from Australian ports. He had arranged to ship fruit dircet to Newcastle-on-Tyne by using the Blue Star Line, and London and North Eastern Railway. The "Tuscan Star," stated Mr. Pitts, averaged 15 knots for the whole trip from England to Brisbane.

Mr. Pitts toured England and Europe to open up fresh markets for Australian fruit, and in Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden he found that our dried fruits realised higher prices than those of America. He made important business connections in all these places. In Hamburg he made an effort to recapture some of our lost Apple trade, and made arrangements with one of the largest firms of fruit merchants in Hamburg to place Australian fruit in return for orchard and agricultural supplies. This business will be subject to prices being favorable.

A visit to the houses of leading British importers convinced Mr. Pitts that, providing our products are carefully packed, the demand was a good one. There was still plenty of room for improvement in the marketing and distributing of our products. Throughout England and Scotland he heard appreciative references made to the improved get-up and packing of Australian dried fruit. There was also a marked improvement in Australian Apples and Pears marketed this year. Generally speaking, declared Mr. Pitts, the overseas outlook for Australian fruit, fresh, dried and tinned, was brighter. Rigorous control of packing and grading, and the elimination of unwanted varieties had gained the confidence of buyers, and had encouraged permanent business.

F. Chilton, Established 1894. **Fruit Commission Agent,**
Licensed Under Farm Produce Agents' Act.
Highest Market Prices, Prompt Returns, Reliable Advice.
Registered Address for Telegrams and Cables—"Chiltons."
City Fruit Markets, Sydney.

FRUITGROWERS!
For Satisfactory Results, Send Your Fruit to
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Municipal Markets, Sydney.
Shipping No. 83. Established 1900.

Consign to . .
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Bankers—Commercial Bank of Sydney.
Shipping No., All States, 250. Haymarket Branch.

Growers Obtain Top Prices by Consigning to:—
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(Est. 1920)
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H. P. WOODWARD
Licensed Farm and Produce Agent,
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Phones: MA 2612 and X2317.

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Consignments of Fruit, Tomatoes, and Other Produce Received for Sale.
Cases Sent on Application.
Cash and Account Sales Rendered Weekly.

Fruit Carefully Packed and Graded Commands the Highest Price

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Licensed Farm Produce Agents.
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Our Motto—Quick Sales and Prompt Settlements.
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Associated Growers' Selling Agency
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CITY MUNICIPAL MARKETS.
BRUCE R. SMITH, Proprietor.
Reliable Service, Prompt Advice and Returns.
Highest Ruling Rates.
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HOPKINS & LIPSCOMBE
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LICENSED FARM PRODUCE AGENT.
MUNICIPAL MARKETS, SYDNEY.
PROMPT RETURNS. SHIPPING NOS.—58 Vic. and Tas., 68 Q'land.
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Fruit Agent, Licensed Under Farm Produce Agents' Act, 1926. Bankers: Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket.
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Victorian Fruit in U.K.

Average Prices for Apples and Pears

Review of 1935 Export Season

The Superintendent of Horticulture in Victoria (Mr. J. M. Ward) has furnished a statement of prices obtained for Victorian Apples and Pears in England during 1935 fruit export season.

These figures were compiled from catalogues of fruit sold by auction only; as the Department does not receive detailed information of fruit sold by private treaty, it is not possible to compile prices of all Victorian fruit sold in the United Kingdom and Continent.

Prices for each month (April, May, June and July) and for each port, and each variety shipped have been tabulated.

Jonathan Apples (the chief export variety) realised the following:—

Sold in London.

During Month of April: Highest price per case, 13/6; lowest price, 6/9; average per case, 9/4.

During May: Highest price, 11/-; lowest, 5/-; average price, 9/5.

During June: Highest, 13/-; lowest, 8/-; average, 9/5.

According to the catalogues received, no Jonathans were sold by auction during the month of July.

Average Price for Season: 9/5 per case.

Sold in Liverpool.

April: Highest, 10/9; lowest, 8/-; average, 8/11.

May: Highest, 10/9; lowest, 8/9; average, 9/10.

June: Highest, 11/6; lowest, 10/6; average, 11/4.

Average for Season: 9/6 per case.

Sold in Hull.

April: Highest, 10/6; lowest, 7/9; average, 9/-.

May: Highest, 10/6; lowest, 8/3; average, 9/3.

June: Highest, 9/9; lowest, 8/9; average, 9/3.

Average price for the season for Jonathans sold in Hull was 9/1 per case.

Sold in Glasgow.

April: Highest, 9/6; lowest, 6/9; average, 8/2.

May: Highest, 11/-; lowest, 7/-; average, 9/7.

Average for Jonathans for the season at Glasgow, 9/4.

Similar details for other varieties have been compiled.

The average price obtained for all varieties in **London** was 9/6 per case; and for each selling month, as follow:—April, 8/11; May, 9/5; June, 10/7; July, 11/5. **Liverpool:** Average for season, 9/4. Average for each month:—April, 8/9; May, 9/6; June, 10/-; July, 11/8. **Glasgow:** Average for season 9/2 per case. Each month —April, 8/8; May, 9/5; June, 10/1. **Hull:** Average for season 8/11 per case. Each month—April, 8/9; May, 9/-; June, 8/10.

The variety that brought the highest average price at all ports was Granny Smith; at London, 11/9; Glasgow, 11/2; Hull, 10/1, and Liverpool, 11/6.

The lowest priced Apple in London was Wellington (also known as Dumelow), which sold at an average price of 7/9.

Pomme de Neige sold at Glasgow at an average price of 6/1, and Reinette du Canada at 7/8; the average price for these two varieties in London were 9/- and 8/2 respectively; and in Liverpool, 7/- and 7/11.

With regard to Pears sold in London, the average for all varieties was 10/1. The average prices for each selling month are as follows:—March, 9/-; April, 10/2; May, 8/11; June, 12/1; July, 22/3. The variety that realised the highest price for the season was Winter Nelis, 14/9 per case, followed closely by Josephine de Malines, 14/7, and Doyenne du Comice, 14/3. Those sold at lowest average price were L'Inconnue, 6/-; Lawrence, 7/-; Black Worcester, 7/-; Thompson, 7/2; Beurre de Capiaumont, 7/7; Vicar of Winkfield, 7/7. These varieties, said Mr. Ward, cost as much to produce as the better quality and higher price Pears; therefore growers would be wise to re-work them to the desired commercial sorts.

The following varieties of Pears were sold in Glasgow (probably sent there from London):—Beurre Bosc, 11/10; Josephine de Malines, 12/6, Packham's Triumph, 12/-; Winter Cole, 11/-.

During the season, a line of some 10,000 cases of Apples was shipped to Rotterdam, and these were sold at prices as follow:—Jonathan, 16/1; King David, 15/2; Cleopatra, 14/11; Delicious, 14/9; Dunns, 14/8; Stone Pippin, 14/1; Rome Beauty, 13/10; Stewarts, 13/9; London Pippin, 13/1.

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Covent Garden Market, LONDON

Specialists in Australian Fruit.

Solicit consignments of Apples, Pears, Etc.

Our record of over 30 years' standing in the handling of Australian fruit, with satisfactory results, is a recommendation for growers to ship their fruit to our house.

REPRESENTATIVES—

International Fruit & Mercantile Company Ltd., Melb., Vic., Australia; Pitts & Lehman, 129 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.; and A. J. Walshe & Co., Hobart, Tasmania.

Firms in the Fruit Trade

J. DAVIS PTY. LTD.

(No. 3 of Series.)

THE SUBJECT of this review, J. Davis Pty. Ltd., has been connected with the fruit trade in Victoria since 1882.

The business was established by the late Mr. Joseph Davis, a man of considerable force of character, who was held in high esteem by growers and traders alike.

Mr. H. J. Davis,
present Managing Director.

It is interesting to note that this is one of the few firms now operating in the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit Markets in which the business has continued in the one family.

The present managing director (Mr. H. J. Davis) who has spent practically the whole of his life in the fruit trade, represents the second generation of the family. Associated with him now we find the third generation in Linton J. Davis, a son of Mr. H. J. Davis, taking an active part in the conduct of the business.

Mr. H. J. Davis is one of the leading personalities in the Melbourne fruit trade at the present time, and is held in the same high esteem by growers and trades as his father before him (the late Joseph Davis).

Mr. Davis' thirty-eight years of close connection with the Melbourne Fruit Markets has brought him into contact with growers, wholesalers and retailers of fruit all over Australia. This close contact has enabled him to study and appreciate the difficulties encountered by growers, wholesalers and retailers of fruit, particularly in connection with the marketing end of the trade. His object has always been to consolidate the interests of the various sections to their mutual advantage, believing that the three sections concerned should work in harmony and by so doing the various problems that crop up from time to time can be handled to the best advantage.

He has occupied the position of President of the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Victoria at different times, and when not President, has always been a member of the Executive of the Association. In this capacity he has rendered excellent service to the industry and his advice and guidance have always been respected.

The late Mr. Joseph Davis,
Founder of the Business.

In his long association with the Victorian Wholesale Fruit Markets, Mr. Davis has naturally seen many changes in the varieties of fruits marketed, and the methods of packing, grading and handling. He speaks very highly of the vast improvements

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Victoria: Harcourt Fruitgrowers' Progress Assn. Ltd.
Harcourt Fruit Supply Co. Ltd.
Victorian Central Citrus Assn. Ltd.

Tasmania: State Fruit Advisory Board.

New South Wales: Griffith Producers' Co-op. Co. Ltd.
Batlow Packing House Co-op. Soc. Ltd.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FRUITGROWERS

All Members under Fidelity Bond

In response to numerous requests from growers for information as to who are members of the **Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Victoria** the following list is given. All are members of the above Association, and are registered firms carrying on business in the

WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, MELBOURNE.

STAND NUMBERS ARE AS INDICATED IN PARENTHESES.

T. STOTT & SONS (26).
H. L. E. LOVETT & CO. (23).
A. E. PITT (14).
J. DAVIS PTY. LTD. (8).
W. S. TONG (31).
SILK BROS. PTY. LTD. (24-25).
J. G. MUMFORD (35).
GOLDEN VALLEY FRUIT CO. PTY. LTD. (15).
J. W. ROSS (13).
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SILBERT, SHARP & DAVIES PTY. LTD. (17)
W. A. WATKINS (5).
P. A. PATRIKEOS (36).
G. WOOLF & SONS (29-30).
F. CAVE & CO. PTY. LTD. (9).
R. CORNISH & SONS (5).
J. HYMAN & SON (51).
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GEO. LISTER PTY. LTD. (12).
TIM YOUNG & CO. PTY. LTD. (18).
F. W. VEAR PTY. LTD. (28).
YEE HOP LOONG & CO. (32).

Correspondence is invited by the Association.

Office : 21 Wholesale Fruit Market, Queen Street, Melbourne. Phone F 4866.

that have taken place in the growing and general preparation of all types of fruit. Whilst admitting that there is still room for improvement, his close observation of the growing and selling of fruit has enabled him to appreciate the fact that growers have many factors to contend with, particularly on account of the uncertain weather conditions that are experienced in the vital growing periods.

He also understands the retailers' difficulties and in this connection he quoted the experience of a large suburban retailer. A hot weekend was indicated, and to cater for the anticipated trade, this retailer purchased large quantities of Tomatoes, Lettuce, soft fruits, etc. Unfortunately, a sudden change in the weather brought the temperature down, and the public were demanding fruit and vegetables suitable for cooler weather, such as Peas, Beans and other vegetables, with the result that the retailer was unable to supply the big demand for these lines, whereas the lines such as Tomatoes, Lettuce and soft fruits with which he had stocked up heavily in anticipation of warm weather, were left on his hands at a considerable monetary loss.

Speaking of the many changes that have taken place in the marketing of fruit over a period of years, Mr. Davis recalled the time when Victorian Cherries were sent in large quantities to N.S.W., where a good demand existed. In later years, N.S.W. entered into Cherry growing, and at the present time districts like Orange and Young, of N.S.W., sent large quantities to the Victorian market.

In the early days, N.S.W. was almost the sole supplier of citrus fruits to Victoria, but with the development of production along the River Murray districts, South Australian and Victorian Oranges keep the Victorian markets supplied and very little N.S.W. citrus fruits are now received.

The Banana trade is now in the hands of Queensland and N.S.W. growers and all Bananas are sold in cases, whereas in the years gone by Bananas were mostly marketed on the stalks.

The sale of Tomatoes has been extended over a longer period of the year as a result of the advent of the South Australian and West Australian Tomatoes, both States sending big quantities to the Melbourne market when locally grown Tomatoes are not available.

A review of this firm would not be complete without some reference to Mr. Davis' present associate in the business, Mr. R. F. Aldridge, who has been connected with the firm of J. Davis Pty. Ltd. for thirty-four years.

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FRUIT to the

Producers' Distributing Society Ltd.

(Late Coastal Farmers' Co-operative Society Ltd.)

Agents for

"BLACK LEAF 40"
and
All Orchard Requirements.

MELBOURNE SYDNEY
NEWCASTLE DEVONPORT

MARKET NOTES AND PRICES

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney (29/10/35). — Mr. L. T. Pearce, market representative, Fruitgrowers' Fed. of N.S.W., reports as follow:—**Apples:** Crofton 8/- to 11/-, Del. 10/- to 18/-, Demo. 6/- to 10/-, French Crab 7/- to 11/-, G. Smith 12/- to 15/- few 16/-, R. Beauty 8/- to 12/-, Sturmer Pippin 7/- to 8/-, Yates 9/- to 13/-.

Approximately 10,000 cases of Apples arrived from Tasmania on October 28. These comprised chiefly: Democrat, Sturmer and Crofton. The market followed last week's tendency to be easier. N.S.W. Granny Smith and Del. in some instances were showing age, and clearances were made at a lower figure than prices quoted.

Pears: Broome Park 9/- to 12/-, Jos. 10/- to 18/-, W. Nelis 8/- to 14/-. **Apricots,** local, 3/- to 5/- quarter bush. case. **Bananas:** N.S.W. and Qld.,

Cable Address: DAVIS, MELBOURNE. Code: "ABC," 4th and 5th Editions. Box, G.P.O. 148B.

J. DAVIS PTY. LTD., *Fruit Merchants*
8 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET

Consignments solicited. One Trial Invited. Best Prices obtained. Prompt Advice and Payment.
Telephone, F 3232. Bankers: The National Bank of Australasia, 271 Collins Street, Melbourne.

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GEO. LISTER PTY. LTD. (Managing Director: J. R. VAIL)
Selected Agents for all Growers' Organisations Throughout the Commonwealth.
Wholesale Fruit Merchants — Licensed Commission Agents — Importers and Exporters.
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REGULAR SUPPLIES OF GOOD FRUIT, WELL PACKED AND GRADED, BRING THE BEST RESULTS.

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EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS
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WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANT
Prompt Returns and Sales Notes Daily.
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CONSIGNMENTS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES SOLICITED.
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T. Stott & Sons *FRUIT MERCHANTS* ESTABLISHED 1882.
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SHIPPING No. 41. PROMPT SETTLEMENTS. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
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9 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET
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Member of Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Vic.
Established 1893.
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Consignments Solicited from all States.
Growers Will Receive Top Market Value and Prompt Returns.
Fidelity Bond Guarantee for £1,000.
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Phone: F 5035.

nine inch 14/- to 16/- trop. case, eight inch 12/- to 14/-, seven inch 10/- to 12/-, six inch 6/- to 10/-. Ripe fruit, all grades, 5/- to 8/-; Norfolk Island 5/- to 8/-.

Arrivals for the week totalled 16,686 cases; N.S.W. forwarding 15,887 cases and Queensland 801 cases.

Banana Passionfruit 6/- to 9/- half bush. case; Cherries, Thirlmere 4/- to 6/-, special 7/- ½ bush., Young 4/- to 5/-, special 6/- ½ bush. Rail split from 2/6.

Citrus: Grapefruit, N.S.W. Inland 5/- to 8/-, few 12/- bush., local 2/- to 5/-, few special 10/-. Lemons, 2/- to 5/-, few special 6/- to 8/- bush. case. Mandarins, Emperor 6/- to 12/-, few to 15/- bush. Navels, N.S.W. 6/- to 12/- bush.; Vals. (local) 1/- to 8/-, few 9/-, (inland) 3/- to 8/-, few 9/-.

Gooseberries 5/- ½ bush. case; Loquats 3/- to 6/-, few 8/- half case. This crop is reported to be very light, most of the fruit being small in size. Papaws, Qld. 7/- to 9/-, few 10/- trop. case, inferior lower. Passionfruit, N.S.W. 8/- to 12/-, spec. 13/- to 18/- half bush. Pineapples, Qld., Queen, 7/6 to 9/-, few 10/- trop. case. Tomatoes, N.S.W. 10/- to 14/-, few 18/- half case, Qld. 4/- to 7/-, repacked 9/- to 14/-, few 15/- half case.

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Correspondence Invited.

H. JONES & CO. PTY. LTD.
Hobart.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne (2/11/35).—The following prices are quoted by the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Victoria:—Per case: Apples: 6/- to 9/-; special higher; cooking, 4/- to 7/-; special higher. Bananas, double case, green, 8's and 9's, 12/- to 13/-, few higher; 7's, 11/- to 12/-; 6's, 9/- to 10/-. Cherries, Vic. light, 6/- to 8/- half case; dark, 12/- to 14/-. Cucumbers, 6/- to 8/-; choice higher. Grapefruit, 5/- to 9/-, special higher. Lemons, 3/- to 6/-, few higher. Oranges, Navel, average standard, 4/- to 11/-, special higher, Vals., 7/- to 10/-. Passionfruit, 14/- to 30/- case, special higher. Papaws, 6/- to 8/- double case, few higher. Pineapples, 8/- to 10/- double case, few higher. Tomatoes, per half case, W.A., 4/- to 6/-, few higher; S. Aus., best, 13/-.

The Melbourne market manager of the Federal Citrus Council of Australia reports sales as follows:—Washington Navel Oranges, average standards, Vic., 60-68, 4/6 to 5/-; 75-84, 5/6 to 6/6; 96-112, 7/6 to 8/-, 126 up, 8/6; odd, 9/-; good standards, to 11/-; selected wrapped Vic. standards, to 12/-, a few 13/-. Common Oranges, average standards, 4/- to 6/-, a few 7/-; a few selected higher. A few specially selected Mediterranean Sweets, to 9/- and 10/-. Val. average standards, including N.S.W., 5/- to 7/-, a few 8/-; selected standards, 9/- to 10/-; specially selected wrapped, to 11/-. Grapefruit, average standards, 38, 5/-; 45-53, 6/-; 60-78, 7/-; 75-84, 6/-; good standards, to 8/-, a few 9/-; specially selected Mildura, to 12/- and 13/-. Lemons, average standards, to 5/-, a few 6/-; selected, to 7/-.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane: Messrs. Robsons Ltd. report as follows:—

Citrus of popular sizes is selling at firm rates, but small Oranges are rather slow of sale. The following are the ruling rates:—Oranges, good sizes to 9/-, small to 7/-.

Apples are maintaining firm values, Democrats selling to 11/-, S.T.P.'s and Jons. to 12/-, G. Smiths to 15/-, Green Crabs to 13/- and Vic. Yates to 13/6.

Pears, which are now coming to hand are selling to 18/-.

Smooth leaf **Pineapples** are realising to 8/- case, and roughs to 10/-.

Passionfruit is very scarce, good quality selling at 17/-.

Mangoes from Nth. Qld. are now coming to hand freely, the best pack and quality selling to 11/-.

Bananas to-day realised values as follows: Sixes to 7/-, sevens to 8/-, eights to 9/-.

Tomatoes of good quality are selling to 11/- for colored and green to 10/-, wet and inferior much less.

The market is well supplied with all varieties of **vegetables**, Cabbage to 4/- dozen, Beans to 4/- bag, Peas to 7/-, and Cucumbers to 8/- bush.

Produce rates: Pumpkins 10/6 per cwt., Potatoes to 11/6, Onions to 12/6.

Brisbane (18/10/35): Messrs. Clark and Jesser report the ruling values on the Brisbane market as follows:—During the month the Apple market has much improved, Tas. supplies now with the exception of Demos. are practically exhausted. This has created a good demand for Vic. Yates. Our market has been over supplied with small Oranges, and while Oranges counting ten to thirteen doz. are in good demand at from 8/- to 8/6, the small sizes of about 200 count are slow of sale at 3/6 to 5/-.

The ruling prices at present are, **Apples:** Yates 10/- to 13/-, Jon. 10/- to 13/-, other colored varieties 10/- to 12/-. Cooking Apples very scarce, Granny Smiths 13/- to 15/-, F.C. 10/- to 12/-. **Oranges:** Val. large 8/- to 8/6, others 3/6 to 7/-; Mandarins are now practically finished, a few Emperors realising 8/- to 12/-. Navels 10/- to 11/-. **Lemons.** Vic. 9/- to 10/-. Papaws 2/6 to 4/- dump case. **Tomatoes** 8/- to 10/-. **Pineapples**, Smooths 6/- to 7/- case, Roughs scarce 9/- to 10/- case.

Cabbage, choice 5/- to 6/- doz. Marrows 4/- to 5/- Pineapple case; Carrots 1/- to 1/6 doz. bunches; Beetroot 9d. to 1/- doz. bunches; Cucumbers 8/- to 9/- dump case.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Perth (28/10/35): Apples: Dunn's, dumps 8/- to 11/6; R. Beauty, dumps 8/- to 12/6; Yates, dumps, 9/- to 13/6; G. Smith, dumps 10/- to 15/6; Doherty, dumps 9/- to 12/6; Del. dumps 13/- to 15/-; Statesman, dumps 11/- to 13/6; Pioneer, dumps 11/- to 13/-; Rokewood, dumps 9/- to 11/9. Citrus: Oranges: Vals. flats 2/6 to 6/-; dumps 4/- to 8/-; Navel, flats 4/- to 8/6; dumps 6/6 to 14/-; Lemons 2/- to 6/- (special to 7/-), Mandarins 4/- to 9/-; Loquats 4/- to 13/6; Passionfruit 8/- to 14/-, Bananas 30/- to 42/6 crate.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide (30/10/35).—Apples (eating), 8/- to 9/- case; Apples (cooking) 7/- to 8/-; Bananas 16/- to 20/- case; Gooseberries 14/- to 16/-; Lemons 6/- to 7/-; Oranges (blood) 6/-; Mandarins 9/- to 10/-; Navel 8/- to 12/-; Poorman 4/-; Passionfruit 30/- case; Pears (eating) 10/-; cooking 5/-; Pineapples 14/- case.

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Sole Selling Agents in London for the South Australian Government for Fresh Fruits.
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Bankers:—National Provincial Bank Ltd., Long Acre, London. Cable Address:—"ORLEMFRUIT," London.

Ship Your Oranges, Lemons, Grapes to New Zealand
All consignments for this market will have careful attention and realise highest prices if sent to
The Co-operative Fruitgrowers of Otago Limited, Dunedin
PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF EVERY CONSIGNMENT.
Cheques posted promptly.
Drop us a Line or Cable: "Peachbloom," Dunedin.

NEW ZEALAND.

Dunedin (25/10/35). — Messrs. Reilly's Central Produce Mart Ltd. report as follows:—Fair business has been experienced during the week, supplies of all lines being in abundance. Some good consignments of Apples have been received.

Fresh vegetables are in full supply: Lettuce in particular being sufficient for requirements and prices low. Rhubarb is in over supply, with values disappointing to growers. Asparagus, Green Peas and Tomatoes are coming to hand in larger quantities.

South Australian Oranges are now out of wholesalers' hands. A further shipment of Oranges due on the 5th should have a good inquiry.

Niue Bananas ex the "Maui Pomare" arrived in prime green condition and commanded good sales.

Old Potatoes have receded in value. New season's supplies are coming to hand from the North Island.

Prices, Bushel and American cases: **Apples,** choice Del. 8/- to 10/-, Jons. 8/6, Sturmers 7/- to 10/6, Tasmas 8/-, R. Beauty, Statesman, Ballarats 9/-, smaller grade 4/-, 6/-. **Pears,** W. Cole 8/- to 11/-, Easter Buerre 8/-. Cal. Lemons 55/-, N.Z. Lemons 5/- to 8/-, Australian Oranges 16/- to 23/6; Pineapples 18/- to 21/-, Bananas, ripe 23/6; Cal. Grapes, Emperors, Malagas 25/6.

AUSTRALIAN APPLES IN ENGLAND.

Quality Not Quantity Wanted.

Quality not quantity was the keynote of opinion expressed by English fruit merchants regarding Australian Apples to Mr. Garfield Roughley, the well-known Sydney fruit agent, who recently returned from a European tour.

Mr. Roughley was welcomed back at the inaugural dinner of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry at David Jones Ltd., on October 9.

During his trip abroad, Mr. Roughley was struck with the smallness of Australian Apples displayed in English shops, which he considered did not show off our fruit to best advantage, although it was evidently the size asked for by the retailers. The packing of American and New Zealand Apples compared more than favorably with the Australian product, and the N.Z. Apples were decidedly popular among the merchants owing to their better appearance.

Australian growers must pay more attention to their pack if they expect to hold their own with other competitors on the English market, said Mr. Roughley. The attractive appearance of the New Zealand pack was emphasised at one fruit warehouse in a peculiar way. They were stacked behind a large quantity of Australian Apples, and when Mr. Roughley asked the reason, he was told that the N.Z. Apples would always sell, and if placed in the foreground would be disposed of too quickly, and Australian Apples might be left on his hands, while the N.Z. article was available to buyers.

BEST VALUE FRUIT JOURNAL.

We are pleased to send you renewal of our subscription to the "Fruit World," and would like to say how much we appreciate this most interesting publication, with its numerous useful articles and references, and consider it represents one of the best values of the numerous journals we receive.—(Signed) Chance & Hunt, London, 23/9/35.

The HOME CIRCLE

Digestion, Assimilation and Metabolism

(By Lois.)

IN THE FIRST of two previous issues our dietist dealt with the sixteen inorganic elements contained in plant life, which are transferred to the human body in the form of food, and followed with some advice upon general health. In last issue she gave some very personal advice upon maternal mortality, discussed balanced diets, and gave a list of the best foods containing calcium, iron and phosphorus respectively. She now explains the operations of the digestion and assimilation of food, and the chemical changes which occur in the contribution which food makes to the functioning of the body.—(Editor).

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Digestion, assimilation and metabolism are the three processes through which food must pass before it can be used as energy. The amount of energy created depends largely on the kind of foods eaten, that is to say, whether they create or consume energy.

Digestion Abused.

If you saw an engine driver feeding his furnace with wet wood, stones, earth, explosives and coal, you would begin to question his sanity, and, rightly so too, for you would know that he never could raise the power necessary to move the engine. Yet this is what a great many people do when they sit down to eat the conventional "good meal" of flesh foods, starches, sweets, acids, stimulants, all mixed up together, causing a most inharmonious condition in the stomach, which, of course, promotes the reverse of our subject—indigestion.

The First Step in Digestion.

Mastication is the first digestive operation in the consumption of all foods. Many digestive complaints have their origin in a neglect of this important process. The story goes of a class at school: When asked what the initials G.O.M. after Gladstone's name meant, one bright boy knew, "Grand old masticator," he replied, and we could very profitably emulate Gladstone in this important and wise habit in eating. The habit of taking our food well cooked and softened, and, as if that were not bad enough, it is often washed down with hot or icy liquids according to fancy, makes one realise why dentists flourish. If we will not use our teeth, we have just got to lose them, that is all.

Nature's Generosity.

As we chew our food, Nature pours into the mouth an alkaline fluid called saliva, which is secreted in the salivary glands, of which there are six Nature certainly has equipped us well. This saliva-ing of the food is a very important process, and on its work rests the kind of digestion we will enjoy. The principal purpose of this fluid is to dissolve and prepare food, especially the starches, for reception in the stomach; therefore, the more that our food is masticated and broken up the more the saliva acts upon its various parts, thus lessening the task of the stomach, and allowing that much-abused organ to perform its work normally.

The Second Step in Digestion.

The second process takes place in the stomach. This is the first stopping place after the food has left the mouth. In the stomach walls there are thousands of little cells or receptacles, which secrete a fluid called gastric juice. These little cells are empty when there is no hunger, but when hunger begins to make itself felt they fill up with this fluid, and as we eat they empty their contents into the stomach, and act upon the food therein, so as to dissolve and prepare it for assimilation.

Relative Acidosis. Hydrochloric acid is the chemical name for gastric juice, and it is aciduous in character. A certain amount of it is necessary for the digestion of protein or nitrogenous foods. When we overeat, or eat too many of acid-forming foods, an excess of this fluid is thrown into the stomach. It is Nature's defence against our foolish mistake in eating, consequently, the excess enters the blood stream, thus establishing a relative acidosis. This condition makes people irritable, depressed, quarrelsome, fearful and suspicious, and produces a state of war outside as well as within themselves; morals and food are closely bound together.

The Third Step in Digestion.

When the work is completed in the stomach, the food passes into the duodenum, where it is acted upon by the third digestive fluid. This is called bile. Bile is manufactured by the liver, and has an alkaline character. The amount of bile thrown into the duodenum determines to a great extent the action of the bowels.

Citrus fruits have a stimulating and beneficent action on the liver, so it is good to form the habit of drinking a large glass of Lemon or Orange juice, or both, in tepid water, on rising, and the early cup of tea can very profitably be dispensed with in favor of fruit juices.

The Fourth Step in Digestion.

We come now to the pancreas, which is a gland that lies just behind and slightly below the stomach, which secretes a fluid called pancreatic juice, and this, like the gastric juice, is aciduous. This fluid enters the duodenum just where it connects with the small intestine, and if any of the food has not been digested by the preceding fluids, it is acted upon by the pancreatic juice before it starts upon its long journey through the thirty feet of intestines, from which the process of assimilation takes place.

Assimilation.

Assimilation is the act of absorbing the nutrition into the blood after it has been prepared by the various digestive steps. The process of assimilation means the picking up of all the nutritive material of the dissolved food and depositing it in the blood stream, which carries it to every part of the body.

Metabolism.

Metabolism means all the changes that food passes through from the time it enters the body until it is changed into energy, blood, bone and tissue, or is cast out as waste.

Digestion is a long story, and it determines the kind of health we radiate. If your food is selected, combined and balanced correctly, you will not be sick. If it is not you will not be well. If you make your body out of trashy things, it will be inferior, weak and diseased.

Have you ever spelt death this way?—"D-eat-h." It is significant that "EAT" is found in the middle of it.

In next issue we shall discuss the tonsils and the appendix, and why they should not be removed.

Balanced Meals Recommended.

Breakfast: Prunes or Raisins soaked overnight. Unpolished rice or any whole grain cereal, with cream, glass of milk.

Luncheon: A large combination salad (raw), cheese or nuts grated over it, dressing made of olive oil, a little honey and Lemon juice. Whole wheat bread and butter, or wheat biscuits and butter.

Dinner: This dish is called "Potato Surprise," and is prepared as follows —Scrub and dry one large Potato for each person; cut off the most uneven side lengthwise, about ¼ inch in thickness, scoop out portion of centre about size of an egg, taking care not to break the Potato. Fill the cavity with this mixture: one grated Onion, one grated Carrot, Parsley, a little salt, beaten together with an egg and small piece butter; replace the cut off piece of Potato, bake in jackets in a baking dish for about one hour or with other food cooked in moderate oven. Serve this with steamed Spinach and poached eggs.

Sauce for Above: Simmer the Potato scooped out from centres in a very little milk, little salt and butter; when thick and creamy add finely chopped Parsley, and serve on Potato Surprise.

A baked Apple for dessert should complete the meal.

Two Health Food Recipes.

Here is a delicious filling for sandwiches. A mixture made of 2 tablespoons of nut cheese, two egg yolks, lightly cooked, a little curry powder and little salt.

To Make Short, Unsweetened Biscuits.—One cup wholemeal flour, one teaspoon baking powder, two tablespoons butter or copha, one egg. Beat shortening and egg to cream, add flour, roll to biscuit thickness, and cut in fancy sections. Bake in moderate oven. Stick together with candied honey.

Yours for health,

LOIS.

QUICK SALE BY AUCTION

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Cables: Orange Bremen.

... Our ... Junior Section

HULLO SMILERS!

I'm glad to meet you all again on this page, and will be looking for more letters from you. Have you any ideas for competitions we could conduct? I shall be glad to know what you are thinking. I hope you belong to Young Farmers' Clubs: it has been a pleasure to see so many boys at the Field Days conducted this season by the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association.

Now, your birthdays. Please write in, giving me the date of your birthday, and I'm going to send to each "Smiler" a packet of seeds as birthdays come round. Also I would like to know about your orchard and your district, what pets you have and how you are getting on at school. Photos. are always welcome. Oh! and any jokes that tickle you. Send them along too.

Cheerio, meet me on this page again next month. Cheerio,

UNCLE JOE.

A NEW TASMANIAN SMILER.

Dear Uncle Joe,—I am interested in the Junior Section in the "Fruit World," and would like to join the Smilers' Club. My birthday is on February 11. I live at Cradoc, a small township in the Huon, the Apple land of Tasmania. Cradoc is a pretty little township, with a lot of paddocks about.

One of my hobbies is collecting stamps, and I have only about two hundred yet, but I have ordered a thousand packet to come from Sydney, so I will soon have some more.

Do you like cats and dogs, Uncle Joe?

I like cats and dogs and all animals, but I have only a pet cat; his name's Tim.

I belong to the local company of Girl Guides. I am eleven years of age. I will close now. — I remain yours truly, Sheila McMullen.

Cradoc, Tas., 10/10/35.

[Delighted to hear from you, Sheila. I hope you have a prosperous Apple season. As you like stamps, I am sending you a copy of the "Australian Stamp Monthly"—which is published by our firm. I'm pleased that you belong to the Girl Guides. Yes, I am fond of animals, but I wish our fowls wouldn't scratch up my vegetable garden. I've taken a note of your birthday, Sheila, and will send you a packet of seed when that happy day comes round. Write again soon.—Your cheery Uncle Joe.]

"HARCOURT BLOSSOM LOVELY," SAYS VAL.

Dear Uncle Joe,—I have received your letter, with 5/- enclosed as the prize for naming the Junior Section "Smilers." I have been going to write to you before, but have had a bad cold, and went to the seaside for a short holiday.

All the gardens are looking lovely now, Uncle Joe, with all the Apple and Pear blossoms out full. Dad brought home a poor little grass parrot today; it had a broken wing, and has been badly injured.

I have put it in a cage, and shall feed it, hoping it will get better, then I shall give the poor little thing its freedom. Now, Uncle Joe, goodnight, and thanks for sending up my prize.—Love from Valerie Ford.

Harcourt, Vic., 8/10/35.

[It was nice to hear from you again, Val. I like your handwriting, and feel sure I shall be having more letters from you, as well as from your pals at Harcourt. Orchards in full bloom surely do make a wonderful picture. In Virginia, America, they have a huge Apple blossom festival every spring. Thousands of people attend, and a girl is crowned the "Apple Queen." There is much fun and rejoicing,—and, needless to say, it makes people think about Apples and the benefits from eating plenty of them. I hope your injured parrot soon recovers. — Much love, Uncle Joe.]

VICTORIAN YOUNG FARME... CLUBS ASSOCIATION...

THE ANNUAL G... that ... resolution, ... The Argus" and "The ...asian" Shield be reopened to ...lubs in Gippsland until October 31. Mr. J. Cameron (Newstead) seconded the motion, which was carried.

... was voted to the chair. ...pologising for the absence of the president (Sir Chas. Merrett), Mr. J. McRae (Director of Education) and Mr. W. J. Yuill and others, the chairman said the movement had the full support of the Royal Agricultural Society and the Department of Education.

In view of the fact that consideration was later to be given to the amendment of the Constitution in so far as it related to the election of the Central Council, it was unanimously resolved to request the provisional committee to carry on until the next conference.

On behalf of the provisional committee, Mr. J. Taylor moved that, in view of the urgent necessity in the best interests of the Young Farmers' Club Movement, that personal touch be maintained between the central authority and the various clubs, a deputation to the Ministers of Education and Agriculture be arranged, and strong representations made for the appointment of competent organisers. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hedley Jones (Council), and strongly supported by Messrs. J. J. Potts and C. Mullany (Council), and, when put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

On behalf of the Mologa Club, Mr. Hedley Jones moved that the provisional council endeavour to have the Government allot annually a certain number of scholarships to members of Young Farmers' Clubs in order to enable them to continue studies at a technical school or agricultural college for a period of one or two years. Mr. J. J. Potts seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. W. Simpson (Yarragon) and carried unanimously.

On behalf of the Wandin Yallock Club, Mr. T. Sebire moved that it be a recommendation to the provisional committee that it consider the advisability of having Clause 19 of the constitution amended to provide for representation on the Council for each inspectorial district on the basis of one representative for up to ten affiliated clubs and two representatives for eleven more affiliated clubs, and to submit a report to next conference. Mr. J. Campbell (Woodleigh) seconded the motion which, though opposed by some speakers, was carried.

On behalf of the Yarragon Club, Mr. Simpson moved that the annual conference be held on a date to be chosen by the provisional committee during the May vacation, and that it be convened in the morning, so as to enable a full day to be devoted to the interests of the association. Mr. R. Evans (Sunny Creek) seconded the motion, which was carried.

After an explanatory speech, Mr. Simpson moved that the judging for "T... ...tralasian" ...

With the permission of the chairman, Mr. Hedley Jones gave a very interesting account of the conference recently conducted in Bendigo by the members of Young Farmers' Clubs in that part of the State, and he suggested that other district councils throughout Victoria should give serious consideration to the holding of similar conferences.

After a general discussion on matters which various delegates had found had affected the members of their respective clubs, Mr. Simpson moved that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria, its president and secretary, the Departments of Agriculture, Education and Railways, the Press, the provisional council, the chairman, Mr. F. Hughes, and to Messrs. Taylor, Keddie and Hogan for their services in connection with the Young Farmers' Camps in Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne. Mr. Cameron seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

Responding on behalf of Sir Charles E. Merrett and himself, Mr. Monod assured delegates that the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria would continue to support the association in its work.

Mr. Hedley Jones moved that a hearty vote of appreciation be accorded to the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria for the excellent provision it had made in connection with the Young Farmers' Camp at the Royal Show. Mr. Taylor seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The meeting then closed.

...PLE PACKING CLASSES.

...ize for Best Essay.

THE FARSEEING POLICY of the Horticultural Division of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, in conducting fruit-packing classes for children of growers in orchard districts, cannot be too highly praised.

Girls and boys: Is the straight pack best for the (Canadian) standard case, and the angle pack best for the Australian dump case? If so, why? What is the best method of packing Apples of the shape of the Cleo. or Jonathan, as compared with say the London Pippin. What are the fine points of wrapping Apples? How about the effect of the flexibility of the case?

Then, as regards counts, in both the Canadian or dump cases, the bulge pack, spaces between the fruit and getting the fruit to the correct height. All this and much more is very interesting and important.

Do you think Apples should be sold by the count or by weight?

Now, let us hear from you about fruit packing. The methods you adopt: cases, varieties, counts, wrapping, etc.

We offer a prize of 5/- for the best description of Apple packing.

The competition is open to every boy and girl in Australia and New Zealand.

FRUIT PACKING ESSAY.

To the Editor,
"Fruit World,"
439 Kent St., Sydney;
or Box 1944 G.P.O., Melb.

Name of Competitor .....

Address .....

Age .....

I certify that the essay herewith is entirely the work of.....

.....

Signed.....
(Parent or Guardian)

Every entry must have attached a coupon cut from the "Fruit World."

The essay should contain about 500 words. Illustrate it with sketches if possible.

Entries close on November 30, and your essay (and sketches) should be in the hands of the Editor ... the "Fruit World" by December 1...

If there are any other p... you need, Uncle Joe will he...

Write to me, asking for the information you need and I will do my best to answer right away.

Readers in N.S.W., Queensland or New Zealand, should address letters to

Uncle Joe,
C/o "The Fruit World,"
439 Kent-street,
Sydney.

Readers in Victoria, Tasmania, S. Australia and Western Australia should address their letters to

Uncle Joe,
C/o "The Fruit World,"
Box 1944 G.P.O.,
Melbour...

Harcourt.—Betty McLean, aged 1... years, won a prize at the Harcou... State School for the best essay ... the fruit industry. The essay dea... with frost prevention, black spot a... codlin moth control, overseas a... local marketing. The necessity f... advertising to increase fruit consum... tion was specially mentioned.

CHRISTMAS MAILS

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM ... EUROPE.

The Deputy Director of Posts ... Telegraphs (Mr. R. Lawson) advis... that the air mail closing at the General Post Office, Melbourne, at 3.50 p.m. on Tuesday, December 10, 1935, is due in London on December 23. This mail affords readers a final opportunity of sending gifts and greetings to relatives and friends in Europe and the United Kingdom for delivery before Christmas. Post Office officials will be pleased to furnish information regarding air mail fees payable.

Printed and Published by the Horticultural Press Pty. Ltd., 78a Victoria Street, Melbourne. Phones: F 2656, F 2657; and at 439 Kent Street, Sydney.

BEES ASSIST FRUIT INDUSTRY.

Owing to the absence of bees this season, fruitgrowers on the Mornington Peninsula were concerned regarding the prospects for the fertilisation of fruit blossoms. Relief was forthcoming with the transportation of bees from other districts. The secretary of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association approached Mr. V. R. Davey, of the Meddo Apiaries, Calder Highway, Woodend, who transferred a large number of hives of bees to orchards around Tyabb and Somerville, thus materially assisting in the setting of the fruit crop. It is understood that many fruitgrowers now propose to install bee hives, if only for the purpose of pollinating the fruit blossoms.

The honey bee is particularly serviceable in this connection, as it hibernates during the winter months in the adult form, and is active when the fruit trees are in blossom. Many other insects are still in the dormant or chrysalis stage.

Important tests were carried out some years ago at the Burnley Gardens by Mr. E. E. Pescott, in conjunction with the late Mr. F. R. Beuhne, then Departmental Bee Expert. Thirty hives were placed in the orchard, and the bees were prevented from having access to two of the Apple trees while in bloom by means of mosquito netting, which enclosed the trees. One tree bore one Apple, while the other had none. The rest of the orchard was laden with fruit.

NEW SWEET CHERRY VARIETY IS DEVELOPED IN NEW YORK.

EW BLACK SWEET CHERRY that shows considerable promise as a sort to find a permanent place in New York orchards recently been named by fruit specialists of the state experiment station at Geneva and turned over to the New York State Fruit Testing Association for propagation and distribution (states the "New York Packer"). The new variety is to be known as the "Gil Peck" cherry in honor of the late Prof. Gilbert W. Peck who, at the time of his death, was extension professor in pomology at the College of Agriculture.

The Gil Peck cherry originated from a cross between Napoleon and Giant made on the station grounds at Geneva in 1925 and fruited for the first time in 1932. The cherries are described as large, dark colored, firm fleshed, and good in quality, resembling the Giant in most of its characters. Thus far, however, the Gil Peck has not shown any tendency to crack as does the Giant.

mmenting on the new cherry, G. H. Howe, Station pomolo- rs: "The season for the Gil early July, about with two or three days earlier ng, and a full week ahead of Ripening as it does with t, the Gil Peck will compete hat variety in season and will ed for the same purpose. In y it is as good as the Bing and better than Schmidt. If the tree and fruit characters Gil Peck may sometimes re- Schmidt in popularity.

the present time planting stocks of the Gil Peck are only sufficient to meet the immediate need of placing a few trees on each of the Indian reservations. The Fruit Testing Association is pushing the propagation of the new variety, however, and it is expected that by the fall of 1936 an adequate supply of trees will be available for distribution to those who want to give the new variety a trial.

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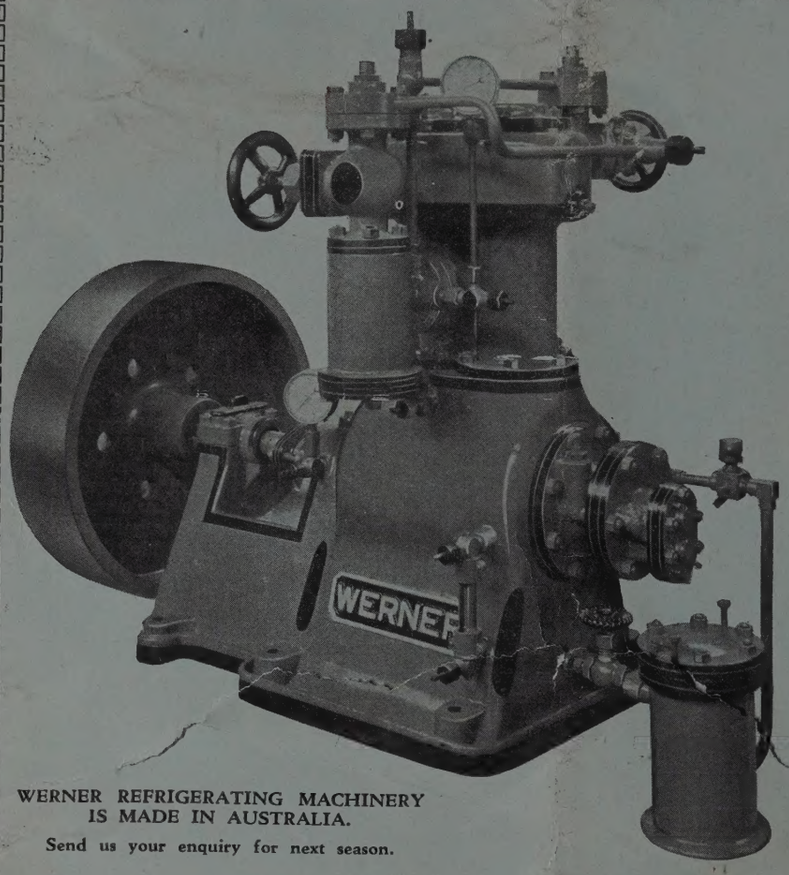

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A RECORD MOTHER.

387 Pigs To Date.

A recent London report states that Mr. Harry S. Pedlingham, a farmer of Malvern, Worcestershire, owns a sow which had farrowed 385 pigs in 23 litters over a period of 12 years up to last March. Since March another farrowing has occurred, which brought twins to light. "Betty" is still in her prime, and her owner hopes to create a 400 progeny record that will stand world-wide competition.

Can Australia beat that, even if she wanted to. Even an unprecedented score like 387 can be received with a certain amount of anxiety as to the wisdom of stepping-up production to such an unreasonable extent, but can all laws of natural increase be ignored in such destructive calls upon the physique of even such an extraordinary mother? Such a report naturally raises the question of the quality of the pigs that arrive under too consistent farrowing. "Betty" may be a prodigy, but can she stand it, and throw normal and healthy progeny?

PROFIT IN PIGS.

Claimed Greater Than in Cows.

According to Mr. C. N. Browne, at the Annual Conference of Dairy Factory Managers of N.S.W., the pig is more profitable than the cow at present. The English demand for pork and pork products seems to be unlimited, he said. There was no need to expect an excess production of pigs. In the last three years Australia has exported an annual average of 60,000 carcases, but England alone could absorb ten times that volume at good prices.

EQUIPPING FOR PIGS.

The "Queensland Agricultural Journal" contains an excellent article by L. A. DOWNEY, H.D.A., Instructor in Pig Raising, which is illustrated with photographs and charts drawn to scale, showing various houses, pens, etc., suitable for the establishment of a pig farm. Any reader requiring advice upon layout, measurements or buildings could not do better than send for a copy of the journal, which can be purchased from the Queensland Department of Agriculture, Brisbane, for 1/3, postage paid.

THE WORLD'S DEAREST FRUIT.

What is claimed to be the most expensive variety of fruit in the world is the Etrog or sacred Jewish citron. It is about the size of an average Lemon and is grown only in isolated portions of Palestine and the Greek islands in the Mediterranean. Perfect specimens of the fruit will often bring as much as £5 each.

Sambo was charged with stealing chickens.

Judge: Remember, you're on oath. Did you steal those chickens?

Sambo: No, Sah, Ah did not steal dem chickens.

Sambo was acquitted, and, coming out said to a mate, "Say, boy, if he'd said ducks, I was gone."